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## INSURANCE

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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SIXTEEN PAGES

## Congress Cabinet Plans Future Programme

### Direct Control Over Legislative Activity

### PARLIAMENTARY BOARD TO BE SCRAPPED

### Move To Secure Active Participation Of Masses In National Struggle

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Congress Working Committee held prolonged meeting to-day from 1-30 p. m. to 4-30, and again from 5 till 7 in the evening. After a respite of two hours, the Committee sat from 9 till late in the night and concluded its business. A further meeting of the Committee is to be held at Lucknow on April 7 and 8.

#### SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

An important decision about the machinery for running the future elections and nomination of Congress candidates is reported to have been taken by the Congress Working Committee to-day after prolonged discussion.

#### C. P. B. TO BE SCRAPPED

The Committee is also reported to favour the dissolution of the Congress Parliamentary Board and vest the powers of nomination of candidates in Provincial Congress Committees subject to approval by the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

#### SOCIALIST TURN IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, March 24. The Congress Working Committee continued discussions late in the night. The Committee meets again at Lucknow on the 7th and 8th April.

It is learnt that the Committee adopted resolutions relating to the setting up of a separate department for foreign propaganda, protesting against the ban on Congress organisations in Midnapur, North West Frontier and against the ban on other institutions such as the Hindustani Sava Dal, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, the All-Bengal Students' Association, Bengal Provincial Students' Association, etc., protesting against the proposed action by Government on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose if he is to enter India, condemning all the repressive laws, demanding extension of civil rights, etc.

SOCIALIST TURN. It is further understood that the Committee's resolution was in favour of Council-entry and will contain a clear cut, attractive, programme of work, somewhat on Socialist lines, including probably the economic uplift, development of cottage and small industries, reduction of land revenue, reduction of hours of work, etc.

#### C.P.B. TO BE SCRAPPED

NEW DELHI, March 24. The "United Press" special correspondent at Harlian Colony understands that the Congress Working Committee devoted most of their time to-day to framing resolution on the discussion that took place during the last four days. One of the important subjects discussed by the Committee, it is understood, referred to the Parliamentary Board.

C. P. B. TO GO. It is understood that the Working Committee was in favour of dissolving the Congress Parliamentary Board and henceforth the elections and nominations of candidates will be carried on by the

Congress Working Committee itself. So far as the Provincial elections are concerned, candidates will be set up by Provincial Congress Committees, subject to the final approval of the Working Committee, who will control the elections to the Central Legislature.

LABOUR INTERESTS. The "United Press" also learns that a proposal to constitute a sub-committee to advise the Congress Working Committee on matters affecting the welfare of labour is being considered and may be accepted.—United Press.

gress Working Committee on matters affecting the welfare of labour is being considered and may be accepted.—United Press.

#### PROGRAMME OF MASS ORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, March 24. The Congress Working Committee met this evening. Pandit Jawaharlal who was to have left for Allahabad to-day has postponed his departure till tomorrow. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was unable to attend the meeting owing to continued indisposition and was removed to Birla House.

The Committee had before it draft resolutions relating to the proposed changes in the Congress constitution and also regarding the future programme of the Congress.

PETISH OF OFFICES. "The Associated Press" representative was informed by leading Congressmen that the Working Committee as well as the Parliamentary Board spokesmen thought that unnecessary fetish had been made of the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices, because this question was not of first class importance by itself. The fact of the matter, according to them, was that Congressmen were concerned about outlining their future programme and making the Congress even more effectively a mass movement.



Members of the Entertainment Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Social Service League, Bombay, with Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, President, of the Committee, (third from left in front row.)

### TERMINATE OTTAWA PACT

Congress Party Leader Gives Notice Of Resolution For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, March 24. The main Congress motion alternative to Sir M. Zafullah's resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to examine the working of the Ottawa Trade Agreement which is expected to be moved on March 26 or 27 has been given notice by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Party leader, which states:

"That the Government do give notice under Art. 14 of the Agreement concluded at Ottawa, between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on August 20, 1932, that the Agreement is to terminate on a date six months from the date of notice." The Secretary of the Legislative Assembly has circularised that the Governor-General has been pleased to allot April 16 and 17 for non-official resolutions and bills respectively. The official meeting of the Assembly, fixed provisionally for March 31, has been cancelled and the Assembly will sit on April 14 and 15 for the disposal of the official business.

As a result of the ballot for the meeting of the Assembly on 7th April Mr. Nauman has secured priority for his resolution urging the levy of import duty of one rupee per maund on unbroken rice and annas eight per maund on paddy.

The next resolution is in the name of Mr. Hoshanbhai Lalji who urges all Government stores be purchased from foreign companies who afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in their factories.

Mr. Kumaraswamiraja has his resolution next in order urging effective steps to extend protection to cottage industries and also to appoint a committee on the subject.

Sardar Sant Singh has a resolution for the protection and improvement of cattle in India and that at least 25 lakhs be earmarked for the purpose.

Dr. Khare has got a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members elected by the Assembly to examine and report on the revised rules for regulating the conduct of Government servants.

ment than on the question whether office be accepted or not. PROGRAMME FOR MASSES. So far as acceptance of offices was concerned, the Congress would act in such ways as would help to promote their policy and programme. For the moment, therefore, discussions centre round the fresh programme and the talks at Dr. Ansari's house (Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)

### NAZI PLOT UNEARTHED

(Special Cable.)

MORAWSKAOSTRAVA, (Czechoslovakia), March 24. Accused of founding an organisation to create a German Empire comprising of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Austria, thirteen Germans were sentenced to imprisonment totalling 22 years. The trial lasted fifteen weeks. The leader, Professor Patscheider, was sentenced to four years.

### 'QUEEN MARY'S' MAIDEN VOYAGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 24. A million people assembled on both the banks of the Clyde expectant to watch the "Queen Mary" start on her maiden voyage to-day. Thousands bivouacked all night on the river-side, while a big trek to vantage points had begun at an early hour. The difficult task of piloting the giant liner down the winding river into the wide spaces of the Clyde estuary will be undertaken by Captains Duncan Cameron and John Murdoch, two of the most experienced Clyde pilots with Commodore Edgar Britten on the bridge. The weather conditions are ideal.

### TASK OF FLOATING 'QUEEN MARY'

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 24. "Queen Mary" twice touched the river bed within the first quarter-mile; first, shortly after leaving the basin when the wind caused her to swing round and bestride the river obliquely her bow and stern touching the banks on the respective sides. Tugs manoeuvred her into deep water in twenty minutes. Five minutes later the wind and tide despite two powerful tugs swung her into the river-bed on the starboard side but with the assistance of tugs, and with engines running fullspeed astern, she was refloated.

Damage, if any, is negligible.

### 'QUEEN MARY' REACHES GREENOCK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 24. "Queen Mary" started at 10/10 a.m. shepherded by seven tugs. Half an hour later, she entered the river and proceeded at a snail's pace on her own steam down the tortuous channel. Watching throngs held their breath, while the vessel passed the bowling bend which had been specially dredged. By 12/40 p.m. she had completed the four and half miles' course and then proceeded quicker towards Greenock where she is now fuelling.

### LUCK FAVOURS SURAT

Indian Winners Of Irish Hospital Sweepstake Draw

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, March 24. The Irish Hospitals Sweepstake Grand National Prize fund totals £1,453,754, divisible in fourteen units of £100,000 each and ten residual prizes of £5,375 each. Drawers of forty-nine horses not placed in the race will receive £714 each. Indian successes: Richborough L. M. 77,644 Khandas, Surat.

Hillsbrook A. J. 29,025 X. Ray Mergui Burma.

Pencralk C. N. 41,364 Samy Cochlin, A. K. 28,637, Jayaben, Taluka Surat.

Freetown A. T. 26,391 Rosebrand, Karachi; M. L. 48,317, Same Hope, Box 92, Aruba.

Zag C. T. 46,572 Huseln, Sargudha.

Crown Prince D. H. 09,947 Doubtful, Dongri Street Bombay.

Emancipator D. Q. 38,221 Iron Namtu, Burma.

Moorland View D. R. 13,443 Kall, Delhi.

Ascetics Pride M. T. 75,370 Aungpassay, Kandalagay, Rangoon.

Uncle Batt D. K. 09,660 Rahman, Aligarh, United Provinces.

### STOP PRESS

HITLER'S NO TO LONDON.

LONDON, March 24.

In a written personal message from Herr Hitler to the British Government conveyed to Mr. Eden by Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to the Foreign Office in the evening declares that Germany refuses to withdraw troops from the Rhine and to negotiate with other nations on conditions of inequality, but Germany stands by her peace proposals for which restoration of her sovereignty was the proper basis.

It declares that Mr. Eden's draft proposal is based on new discrimination which Germany cannot accept. Following the restoration of complete independence of sovereignty of the Reich, the German Govt. have earnest desire to make a great contribution to European peace to bring about improvement in social conditions of European peoples.

Germany declines to give a reply to Britain immediately owing to the elections, but after the elections will define in detail its attitude and make positive proposals to the British Government. These will not be available before March 31.—Reuter.

### Anglo-French Rift Widens

### Paris Will Not Retreat From London Terms To Germany

### LEAGUE ACTION HELD IN ABEYANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The final resolution adopted by the League Council takes note of the Locarno proposals and considers that further Council action should remain in abeyance while conversations are being continued.

The Council invites the Locarno Governments to keep it advised of the progress and decides to meet again as soon as circumstances necessitate.

#### PRIVATE MEETING

The Council met at 15-20 in private session, Herr Dieckhoff representing Germany. The meeting began with the discussion of the draft resolution thanking the Locarno Powers for their efforts to maintain peace. Reaffirming the sanctity of treaties and condemning their unilateral violation and adjourning the meeting of the Council indefinitely.

The Council adjourned 'sine die' to Geneva.

#### PARIS ADAMANT

#### Anglo-French Rift Widens

LONDON, March 24.

In the face of growing impatience in League quarters at the delay on the part of Locarno Powers in reaching agreement with Germany, adjournment of the League Council to normal meeting in May is the likeliest outcome of this afternoon's council meeting.

France has officially informed Britain that she refuses to retreat from the Locarno Powers' proposals and to discuss in London, Germany's counter-proposals.

This development clearly indicates that the conflict of opinion which has arisen between the French and British standpoints in making an agreement more remote than ever has confirmed the movement for adjournment.

It is understood that Herr von Ribbentrop will stay in London for a few days, and should negotiations promise an agreement, it is probable that a further meeting of the Locarno Powers will be held at Lausanne simultaneously with the normal League Council.—Reuter.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO LONDON MEMORANDUM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 24. Herr von Ribbentrop is flying to London at 2 p.m. It is reliably learned he is bringing counter-proposals to the London memorandum which will first be presented to Mr. Eden.

#### GOEBBELS ORDERS A HITLER PARADE

Gigantic Profession Of Faith

BERLIN, March 24.

A dramatic national demonstration to the world of Germany's "gigantic" profession of faith in Herr Hitler and support to his policy has been ordered by General Goebbels.

It will be carried by wireless on the occasion of the "Fuehrer" address to the Reichstag on March 27 from Krupp's at Essen. Radio will

emit the order at 3-45 p.m. "holst flag" whereupon the proclamation says, there will be not a single building workshop or house that will not fly flags thenceforth, until the conclusion of the election on March 29 at 4 p.m.

All Krupp works will whistle for a minute to announce the beginning of the "Fuehrer's" great peace appeal, and the shrill blast will be taken up in all factories, ships and railway engines throughout Germany.

One minute silence will be observed to demonstrate to the world the national determination to stand by the "Fuehrer."

CLOSURE FOR AN HOUR. A proclamation permits shops to close an hour to enable everybody to hear Herr Hitler speak which is timed for 4-20 p.m. when a gigantic Nazi demonstration has been organised on March 28.

People will assemble in the evening to hear Herr Hitler's concluding election speech which will be heralded by the ringing of the Cologne cathedral bells.

At the end of his speech, the whole of Germany will stand and sing the old Dutch thanksgiving song "O Lord Make Us Free" to the accompaniment of all church bells.—Reuter.

#### FLANDIN'S FIRM RESOLVE

France Will Not Recede From London Agreement?

LONDON, March 23.

Considerable surprise has been created among delegations in London by the report from Paris that the French Government does not intend, under any circumstances, receding from the agreement reached at in London and Germany must either accept or reject the Locarno Powers terms.

M. Flandin is credited with the statement that he will not return to London to discuss any German counter-proposals.

It is felt in delegation circles in London that this attitude has compromised the whole situation and made an agreement with Germany practically impossible.

No official pronouncement has yet been made, but it is pointed out that both M. Flandin and M. Van Zeeland have decided not to

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)



## TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Maternity trained and experienced nurse. Apply to Dr. Miss Lilabai A. Pradhan, Ramabai Maternity Hospital, 287, Usha Bhawan, Sir Bhaichandra Road, G.I.P. Rly., Matunga. (5813).

Wanted an experienced confectioner & boiler on modern lines able to manufacture Longene. Boiler goods, Saffronette goods, Bub-buns, Jujubs and other sweets on an English Plant 1 ton capacity vacuum pan system. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms expected to Box No. 5806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated young lady undertake house to house propaganda in Bombay for first class Indian Toilet Products. State knowledge, languages, Apply Box No. 5794, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Khetwadi 12 Cross Lane Ground Floor "Shellim Building," Rs. 70. Apply Dr. Shellim. (5812).

To Let or For Sale—Belle Vue Bungalow, Panchgani, excellent situation drawing and dining room, four bed rooms with two bath rooms, verandah, pantry, out-house and big compound. Apply Panchgani Stores & Pharmacy. (5809).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewitt Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government. Early applications from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class, Session 1936. No age or provincial restriction, but candidates will be selected. Final Exam. conducted by the D.P. I., U.P. Certificates recognised for Bombay Government subordinate engineering services. Prospectus, Free, from Principal. (5807).

### 58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Publication—World's War Lords and Statesmen. Price Annas four. By Doctor Kaku. M. Hiranandani, Hyd.—Sind. (5809).

Lawyer's complete library including complete I.C.; C.L.R.; M.I.A.; W.R.; and upto 1920 I.L.R.; and P.R.; also P.L.R. Vol. I to 16; list on application.—N. N. Sahni, Advocate, Rawalpindi. (5780).

### 60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

At pressing public request, Mrs. Lalita Venkatram is prepared to train few pupils in Veena and Music. Admissions strictly limited. Apply to Mr. K. S. Venkatram, Hidayat House, Matunga. (2861).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E. Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B. Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsheji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

### 76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Cotton Expert's Weekly Astrological report free on request. Write Regal Forecast, Post Box No. 34, Ahmedabad, (5812).

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

Invited to the School Students for their examination results free astrological predictions will send on application. Write immediately with 4 annas stamps if you like, Devidas P. K. K. N. Astrologer, Kumbha, N. K. (5805).

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CROOKES GLARE  
GLASSES**  
In Tropic-proof frames  
**Rs. 7-8 per pair.**  
**LAWRENCE & MAYO  
LTD.**  
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## Public Notices.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1936, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1936-37.
2. Letters from (a) Mr. C. P. G. Wade and (b) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.—Resigning their membership on the Medical Relief, etc., Committee and the Markets and Gardens Committee, respectively; and (c) Election of one member each on the aforesaid Committees.
3. Interpellations.
4. Letters from Mr. R. H. Patuck—Forwarding copy of the Report, etc., of the Model Industrial Home and School, Kandivli, from its inception upto 31st March 1935.
- 5-6. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Blind Relief Association, and (6) Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

**Resolutions of the Standing Committee—**

7. Forwarding the Municipal Auditors' Report on the examination of the Main and Ward Office Ledgers of the Assessment and Collection Department for the year 1934-35.
8. Recommending the grant of an additional increment to certain 3rd Grade Engineers in the Engineering Department.
9. Regarding the leasing of a premises at Suparibaug Road for locating the F Ward Water Department Office.
10. Recommending an additional grant to meet the cost of the extra staff to be engaged to cope with the increased work in the Buildings Department.
11. Reporting on the question of granting advance increments to certain Junior Overseers in the Conservancy Branch.
12. Regarding the creation of a post of Superintendent in the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department.
13. Recommending sanction to the establishment of a Municipal Dispensary at Dharavi.
14. Forwarding statements of outstanding bills in respect of Municipal taxes, etc.
15. Forwarding a consolidated statement of outstanding wheel-tax bills.
16. Reporting on the question of late working hours, etc., in the Corporation and the Standing Committee Office.
17. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

**Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—**

18. Regarding the exchange of Municipal and ex-Trust land for revising the boundaries of the Nalgaum Tank Recreation ground.
19. Regarding applications for reduction in the rents of B. I. Trust, Mominpura Chawls.
20. Regarding applications for reduction in the rents of Municipal Chawls at Souter Street East Agripada.
21. Reporting on the question of adjusting rents in the ex-improvement Trust Chawls.
22. Regarding application for the use of a portion of the foot-path along Lakhamsey Napoo Road for access to a plot in the west of the Road.
23. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
24. Reporting on the question of bringing all children of school-going age to school.
25. Regarding the question of imparting religious education to Hindu students in Municipal Primary Schools.
26. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of Malaria Carrier Mosquitoes detected in February 1936.
27. Forwarding the Monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
28. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the city.
- 29-31. Reporting on applications for gratuity from or on behalf of Municipal labour staff.
32. Recommending the grant of a licence to permit the lessees of certain plots at Novroji Hill Estate to convert a service passage into a garden.

**Government communications—**

- 33-34. Re-appointing (33) Mr. W. R. G. Smith and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E.; and (34) Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., to be members of the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee, respectively.
35. Replying to the Corporation's representation for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards.
- 36-37. Letters from (36) Mrs.

## Public Notices.

Sehri Saklatvala and (37) Miss Manecklal Dinshaw Wacha—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolutions on the deaths of (36) Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and (37) Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Kt., respectively.

38-40. Letters from (38) Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, (39) Mr. S. C. Cambata and (40) Mr. V. S. Velinkar—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

**Communications from the Municipal Secretary—**

41. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
42. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions awaiting reports from the Commissioner.
43. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March 1936.
44. Regarding the taking of exploratory borings in the Tansa Dam to ascertain the feasibility of raising its height, etc.
45. Regarding the question of deleting from the Municipal Act the provision relating to the publication of Improvement Schemes Accounts biannually.
46. Regarding the revised standard forms of Temporary Leases and Rent-farming contracts.
47. Regarding the question of separating the administration of the Bombay City from the rest of the Presidency.
48. Regarding a scheme for the service of slums in the City.
49. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
50. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

**Notices of Motions—**

51. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole—For recommending the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to keep in thorough repairs the roofs of tram cars and buses during the monsoon season, etc.
52. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Law, etc., Committee on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to preclude Councillors who are lawyers by profession from appearing in professional capacity in any legal proceedings in which the Corporation is a party.
- 53-54. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For obtaining reports from the Works Committee (53) for naming the "Napier Road" south of the "Whiteway" Building as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road; and (54) regarding the desirability of remodelling the sewerage arrangements in the Colaba Section.
55. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Edin.).
56. From Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram, Kt., seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Melsheri—For appointing Mr. K. F. Nariman on certain conditions.
- 57-58. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For (57) requesting Government to amend the Indian Factories Act so as to compel all factory owners employing female labour to provide a "creche" in every factory; and (58) obtaining a report from the Medical, etc., Committee on the desirability of providing a Municipal "creche" in every Ward of the City.
- 59-60. From Mr. M. L. Dahannakar—For obtaining from the Commissioner (59) a report on the desirability of adopting a uniform method of paving foot-paths in the City and (60) a set of draft rules to be adopted for the maintenance of Municipal Buildings.
61. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla—For appointing Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and Mr. I. S. Patel additional members on the Committee appointed to submit a scheme for the service of slums in the City.
62. From Mr. B. G. Parekar—For obtaining a report from the Law, etc., Committee on the desirability of celebrating Golden Jubilee of the Corporation in 1938.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.

D. V. NADKARNI,  
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,  
Bombay, 24th March, 1936.

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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

A BRANCH of the Bank to be known as KALBADEVI BRANCH will be opened at Round Building, corner of Kalbaadevi Road and Princess Street on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1936.

A. G. GRAY,  
Manager.

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## Legal Notices.

**NOTICE.**  
IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIWAI VALJI and GOCULDAS DONGERSEY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO IS—

**FIRSTLY:** All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Chandanwadi in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. A/2768, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 5/8226 and Cadastral Survey No. 659 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3218, 3219, 3220 and Old Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and New Street No. 20C and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Motilal widow of Bomanji Pestonji Mulla.

**SECONDLY:**—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house chawl or building standing thereon situate on the North side of Chandanwadi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580 New Survey No. 2/8226 and Cadastral Survey No. 659 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3221 and Old Street No. 5 and New Street No. 20B and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hiji-bhai Bomanji Sethna, on or towards the West by the passages leading from Chandanwadi Road to the premises hereby granted and to the neighbouring houses, on or towards the North by the property of Laxman Jotiba, and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors herein before firstly described.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1936.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,  
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### Auction Sales

#### BENNETT & CO.

**AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREKH STREET, SANDHURST ROAD AND KNOWN AS "RAM NIVAS BUILDING NO. 2."**  
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2054 of 1931 (Bal Hari Ichha and another vs. Venidas Namchand and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Part Decree and Order dated the 18th October, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—  
All that piece of land with the messages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon situate at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, admeasuring about 1329 square yards and admeasuring about 1340 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register and situate on Plot No. 28 of the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of the Improvements Committee under Street No. 52 K and bounded on the East by Parekh Street, on the South partly by Plot No. 27 of the said estate leased to Nilkanth Atmaram Shivswarkar partly now or formerly by the property in the occupation of Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar and on the West by property in the occupation of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Magaldas Nathoo and on the North by the plot No. 29 of the said estate leased to the late Mr. Diawerkhan Daulatkhan Risaldar.  
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Lakhia & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at No. 6 Bell Lane, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

### Auction Sales

#### CRAWFORD & CO.

**AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KIROI ROAD, GHATKOPER.**  
Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Bhawanishankar Ratonji Pandia and with the consent of Laxmishanker Bhagwanji Raval, the Transferee of the Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 7th April, 1936, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, and interest of the above-named Insolvent and of Transferee of the Mortgage in the under-mentioned property.

**PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.**  
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in the village of Kiroi Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla being portion of Entry No. 752, Survey No. 73, Panni No. 2 containing by admeasurement 2,540 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East, North, and South by the Kiroi Road on or towards the West by plot No. 22 the property of Camaji Bomanji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jesharam, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay or to the undersigned.

**SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS AT LOUISA POINT, MATHERAN.**  
Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay, separate offers (1) for the purchase of the above bungalows and out-houses with land denoted as Plot No. 66, about 2 acres 32 gunthas and (2) for the furniture therein will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, 26th March, 1936.

CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Government Auctioneers.

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## Legal Notices.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

(Summary Suit No. 2175 of 1935. NANCHAND GULABCHAND PARIKH & Co. Plaintiffs.

vs. NAVALMAL MANEKJI and others Defendants.

To JAWANMAL MANEKJI, Esqr., 2nd and 3rd Defendants above-named.

**TAKE NOTICE** that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover Rupees 12,335-12-6 and interest due under the Khata passed by you on 18th December, 1934, and costs.

**AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that you are required to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to defend in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1936.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,  
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

2871.

## Legal Notices.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

Summary Suit No. 90 of 1936

Messrs. JAWANMALJI GAD-MULJI Plaintiffs.

vs. GOSWAMI SHRI VALLABH-LALJI RANCHHODLALJI MAHARAJ Defendants.

To Goswami Shri Vallabhaji Ranchhodlaji Maharaj.

The defendant abovenamed, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this suit is filed by the Plaintiffs against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 6,240 (Six thousand two hundred and forty) due by you to the Plaintiffs under a Promissory Note, dated the 14th day of November, 1935, and interest thereon till judgment and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum and costs of this suit unless you obtain leave to defend this suit within ten days from the date of Publication of this Notice or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for their claim.

Bombay dated this 23rd day of March, 1936.

AMIN & DESAI,  
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

77, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

2873.

## Legal Notices.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

Summary Suit No. 90 of 1936

Messrs. JAWANMALJI GAD-MULJI Plaintiffs.

vs. GOSWAMI SHRI



# Mainly About Motion Pictures



Kumari Zarina Khatoun in "One Fatal Night" (Bengal Talkies) to be soon shown.

## Art And Cultural Films From India

### Are An International Demand

(BY "PILGRIM")

There has been frequently expressed the desire to meet the International Market with Indian pictures. The aspiration is a very legitimate ambition. But it will be long before the picture in India, could be translated as achievement—a universally recognised fact. The "Pilgrim," therefore, makes the opportune 'suggestion' for art and cultural films from India which alone have, he maintains, an international demand waiting for them.

There is only one kind of film, in fact everywhere, even in India. But till now no attempt is made in this unexplored region. An international film about India is a permanent production, and can fetch money from to-  
hibition in Europe, America, and in fact everywhere, even in India. But till now no attempt is made in this unexplored region. An international film about India is a permanent production, and can fetch money from to-  
These are travel, cultural, instructional films about India. Such films do not exist or only bad films about India, without any understanding of the country and people, exist. There is no succinct, descriptive film about India. The Europeans and Americans could not make it, not only because they are not capable but also because their expeditions are too costly to afford time and patience. Most of the film makers are globe-trotters and go about because they are paid a certain sum to catch any glimpses they can according to a fixed programme of time, and they are only interested in accepting the job for what money there is in it. Pains-taking study is not their line. I remember one Director Georg Jacoby was sent by a firm with some "stars" to go round the world and take a few shots for 'six' different scenarios within 6 months and with a few shots added in Berlin studios, he "finished" 6 films within those months. And they were all bad play films, with a few pictures of port town in all parts of the world.

Or there are propaganda films made to show the ugliness of Indian life contrasting it with the blessings of civilised buildings. Or again, a few pageants of Maharajas or a big game hunt in India. So much so, in Europe and America, India is considered a fabulous mysterious land rich in Maharajas, fakirs, snake charmers and miserable beings. Not even one good landscape or dance and music much less the hand work of artisans, the monuments of historic fame, are caught by the cameraman. Europeans ask why there is no such film, any real cultural document about India worth showing on the screen, especially with sound and colour, even without sound and colour. It is here that Indians can make not one but several films of our vast country for renting and ex-



Kumari Nalini Tarkhad in "Rajput-Ramni" a forthcoming Prabhat release

#### EAST INDIA FILMS

##### Mr. Debki Bose Thinks Of Unemployment Picture

Mr. Devaki Bose, the well-known director has lately been signed up, by this concern, to direct a Social drama, in two versions, namely Bengali and Hindi. The story had been named as 'Sonar Sansar' written specially by the director himself and we are told, it aims to tackle various problems of our present day Society, including unemployment in all its aspects. We are told further, while adapting the story for the Screen, the learned author has not lost sight of the requirements of the general mass and is said to have incorporated various elements which are sure to find an universal appeal in the hearts of our All India fans.

This time, Mr. Bose is handling quite a different story, a powerful drama of strange destinies and stranger loves, all leading to a pleasing climax that strikes a new note in this fast moving story of modern life.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE: Capt. N. E. Franklin, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. an International film producer and big game hunter, late of the Royal Air Force and Indian Army has arrived in India for the production of a series of all colour films of Indian jungle life. The organisation of the Franklin-Granville's Indian Expeditionary Unit has just been completed. In India, the expedition will be supported by the resources and equipment of the East India Film Co., whose proprietor, Mr. B. L. Khemka, has in the mean time joined the Franklin-Granville Board as one of the directors.

Their first full-length drama, entitled: "Fil Nishin" or "He Who Rides The Elephant" will be produced entirely in natural colours and a series of short subjects, mainly depicting the Indian States, in connection with which most of the Ruling Princes of India have extended their fullest co-operation and support. H. E. The Viceroy himself has evinced a very keen interest, the activities and progress of this ambitious enterprise.

reign countries continuously, apart from the propaganda effect of such films. Not one such film can be placed on the international market but many, especially when they combine sound and colour. Such films, however, should contain nothing modern about India. It is certain that ugly features of Indian life should be eschewed from the films, but the simple beauty and cleanliness of Indian life need not be suppressed, if proper titles are given.

Besides everyday work and life in far-out places, landscapes, festivities, marriage and merriment occasions, the lives and pastimes of children, the joys of boys and girls, dances popular and classical, of course singing, travel methods, animals, domesticated and wild, birds, fruits, flowers and plants, the grand rivers, monuments and mountains and the life within them, in fact almost everything will form the rich material contents of any number of films. Such films will be instructive, diversional and propaganda at the same time in favour of our country all the world over.

The first condition of making such films should be that the cameraman must have an artistic eye in the European sense. He must combine both seriousness and mirth at the same time. It is to be feared that there are practically no such cameramen, European or Indian, in India. A cameraman accustomed to appreciate nature and peoples and to make travel films in different inaccessible parts of the world will be best suited for making such pictures. We must find the collaboration of such a cameraman from Europe. We can also very easily get such a cameraman from Europe just for a small remuneration, since the nature cinematographer is bored with the work-a-day drudgery in the closed studios of Europe and practically has no work.

#### "DARE DEVIL" OR "JANG BAHADUR"

##### Bhavnani Productions' Thrilling Comedy

The "Dare Devil" or "Jang Bahadur," a Bhavnani Productions' film which is being released at the Super Cinema Bombay from the 26th instant is a clever breezy comedy full of scintillating incidents, and some extremely lulling songs. The story is cheery and the action moves in a swift manner, weaving into the delightful plot, a series of exciting thrills, escapades, intrigues and breath-taking stunts. It deals with the adventures of an insurance agent, Jeevraj, who is entrusted with a valuable diamond, and his servant Dhondu. Jeevraj arriving at the



Kumar Navin Chandra In "Laughing Cavalier" the new picture projected at Minerva

State where he is to hand over the gem to the young Rajah, is staggered to find he is already known there and constantly finds that his servant behaves like a lunatic. Rare complications arise when Jeevraj finds a girl Sulochani, who insists he is her husband, when he has fallen in love with her sister Lakshmi. Dhondu finds himself in a similar predicament. To escape from this disaster into the hands of a gang, who are after the diamond and try to free themselves from these terrors provide Jeevraj and Dhondu with all manner of hair-raising stunts. One brave dash through a raging fire, on a motor cycle, then through walls and barricades in a car and the many exciting scenes of the fights between these two men and the gang, including the romantic episode of the kidnapping of Lakshmi and her dramatic rescue by Jeevraj provide excellent entertainment.

The direction is smooth and brilliant so that the plot ends most satisfactorily, wherein all the tangle of incidents is due to Jeevraj and Dhondu, each having a twin and hence give rise to the comedy of errors. The acting is excellent throughout, Nayampally as Jeevraj and Nargis as Lakshmi portray the leading roles splendidly. Fatty Prasad as the clownish terrified Dhondu is very amusing.

#### QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Who or what is responsible for the vulgar crudities of costumes in Indian pictures?

ing as is Shivrani as the embarrassed and puzzled wife. The supporting cast of Prashar, Prabhakar and others give noteworthy performances.

Profulla Roy, back from the Lahore Studio is hard at work on his big picture the Hindi version of "Dena Poona" which, if you remember, was one of N. T.'s very first Bengali productions. A really great cast has been selected by Roy as he is determined to make this production a great success. Saigal, Chandravati (whose performance in the Bengali Devadas created such a sensation throughout the country), and Nawab, head the list for the main parts and the supporting cast is equally brilliant.

Director D. R. Das is still at work preparing his big production "Bijoya" which should be starting almost immediately.

Hem Chunder's first production the "Millionaire" is now complete and should be released any day.

#### CINE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

##### Proposal Widely Supported

The Cine Writers' Association proposed to be started in Bombay with the object of safeguarding the interests, economic and professional of cine-writers providing them with the requisite literary and social facilities has been receiving wide support. Among those who favour the idea are:—

Syt. Tamhankar of the "Lokmanya".  
Mr. Michael Brown of the "Illustrated Weekly of India".  
Mr. D. K. Mehta of the "Gujarat".  
Mr. Khadikar of the "Navakat".  
Miss Mendoza of the "Times of India".  
Mr. S. S. Kapadia of the "Sentinel".  
Mr. B. N. Dani of the "Jaya Bharat".  
Mr. A. P. Marzaban of the "Jame-Jamshed".  
Mr. Jilubhai Mehta of the "Moja-Majah", and "Janma-Bhoomi".  
Mr. Harish of the "Ajmal".  
Mr. J. B. Bruce.  
Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil of the "Bombay Chronicle".  
Mr. "Bakoolesh" of the "Hindustan Times".

As some of the circulars appear not to have reached those interested it has been decided to await their replies for about a week after which the preliminary meeting will be held and if the proposal meets with approval, the constitution of the Association will be formulated.

#### "DINABANDHU KABIR"

##### Karnatak Talkies' First Picture

We have the pleasure to announce that the Karnatak Talkies Ltd., have now almost completed their preliminary work. Mr. T. Raghavacharya, the great actor of All-India fame, has now placed his talents and services at the disposal of the Company, since the Telugu film in which he was engaged is ready for release. We learn that the services of actors and actresses for the coming film have been called for—but the scenario and the dialogues too are receiving the final touches at the expert hands of Pandit Taranath, Sgt. T. Raghavacharya and Prof. R. V. Jagirdar. It can be safely said that the first film viz., "Dinabandhu Kabir" would form a landmark in the Indian film production. The writers and producers are said to be determined to combine high artistic qualities with universal appeal.

Hem has worked most patiently with the greatest care on this production and some of the sets that have been built specially for this picture will undoubtedly be described as the most original and the most beautiful ever depicted on the Indian screen. The cast that has been handled in this production is something enormous and the dance sets the theatre not a few scenes will really be something worth watching. The handling of such an enormous cast is a matter of great difficulty, but there is every hope that Hem will make a hit as a Director with his very first vehicle as nobody is more tactful and popular than he is.

With the triumphant applause of the public still ringing in his ears over Devadas, Barua is hard at work on a superb picture, "Dena Poona" which is also from the novel of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the author of "Devadas". The production will be in Bengali and in Hindi and once more Jamuna has been chosen to play the lead opposite Barua in both the Bengali and Hindi version. Pramadhas has made a very wise choice indeed, for there is in Jamuna great possibilities for further fame as an emotional actress who can convey the height of emotion and yet keep herself under restraint. There are many who doubt Jamuna's ability to put over the heroine's part in the Bengali version, but after seeing her in "Devadas" such doubts should disappear.



Kumari Narges (Bhavnani Talkies) in "Dare-Devil" or "Jung Bahadur"

## Indian Film Composition

### Glaring Faults Analysed

(By "M. A.")

Mr. "M. A." has in the following analysis placed his finger on the right spot. His comments must be read carefully. For, they reveal the faults that have become a deplorably glaring feature of a considerable number of Indian films.

Film is light amusement, while theatre is for heavy consumption. In Europe at least people go to films after 'days' work for "distraction", while they go to theatres for serious themes.

But in India, they seem to make films for a heavy story. None of the European films have such complicated contents as the Indian—nor are the contents so "padded," so to say, as the Indian. In fact, the Indian story over-shadows, nay drowns, the sequence of pictures. One remembers perhaps the intricate parts of the story but forgets the pictures, as if one read only a novel. Is it the purpose of the film?

and an films

Strain Memory

The main line of the story must be clear to any onlooker without straining the mind so that the pictures may come to the fore. The surprises are brought forward in Indian pictures after long and intricate meanderings—so that the main line is lost to the eye unless the memory is stretched. That is one of the reasons why Indian pictures are bound to be too long, even if they don't want to make lengthy pictures. There is too much unnecessary padding without even kisses and embraces shown!

No Humour.

Naturally the padding takes place by unnecessarily showing tragedies, swoonings and other crime. There is very little humour in Indian films except for some witty conversations but more burlesque and grimaces, which probably people like in India. But the mirth is produced in European pictures almost without burlesque and grimace or only sit a subdued but suggestive form. Is this not more beautiful than the open invitation to laugh? I think, we must learn here from the European pictures. Colourfulness is no more joke than rough conversation is. There is an art in suggestiveness which must be cultivated I think by Indian scenarioists, actors and directors—and that will enhance the delicacy of pictures and give them art form.

Active And

I do not understand why a number of persons in clownish make-up surround a main or secondary actor only to make grimaces and they are made to jump about like monkeys. It may be all right for traditional or classic theatre art, but in a film it looks simply ridiculous unless the complex to enjoy such scenes are meant to be cultivated. I think film art should make it the mission to take the people out of the rut handed down by theatre tradition and not to "exploit" the tradition. The surprises must consist in not giving what one expects by habit but in giving unexpected turns. It will depend chiefly upon the scenarioist to avoid such turns as the onlooker is accustomed to expect—that is the first step in trying to give a new turn in the episodes and the total picture

(To Be Continued.)



Kumari Sardar Akhtar in "Dharma-ki-Devi" at the Krishna Talkies



## Sports Jottings From Here And There

### No Pentangular And No League

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

#### CRICKET TOUR TO NEW ZEALAND

Indian Cricketers especially on this side of India, have every reason to be grateful to the Maharaja of Nawanagar and K. S. Duleepsinhji, for arranging a tour for them in New Zealand early next year. As the Maharaja is going to shoulder all the expenses of the tour, the Council of the New Zealand Cricket Association took no time to accept the generous offer of Nawanagar. There is no doubt that this cricket team will be as cordially received in that country as was our hockey team last year. The greater the contact we have with the outside world the better it would be not only for the game and our players but also would it do an immense good to the friendly relationship between the peoples of the other countries and of India.

#### PREFERENCE FOR COLTS.

It is yet too early to discuss the personnel of the Nawanagar team. It is, however, gratifying to learn that "Duleep" will be a member of it. I take it that he has regained perfect health and full vigour of life by now. Let us hope that he would now be able to make larger contribution to Indian Cricket than he has done hitherto.

At this stage I wish to say only one word about the composition of the team. Pick up as many promising colts as you safely can, so that the experience they will gain in New Zealand may be utilized by the country in future

years. Only the best of the older players should be included to give them a strong backing. I hope "Duleep" will be on the look out during the ensuing season and with his keen and unerring sense of judgment pick out the most suitable players for the purpose.

#### "THE REST" TO REST AGAIN!

A meeting of the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Committee was held last week to consider the advisability of converting the Quadrangular into a Pentangular Tournament by including the "Rest" as a fifth community. As the question has become a hardy annual during the last few years, the meeting did not provoke any interest or excitement among the cricketing public at large. We are informed through Bori Bunder—because the Secretary of the Committee does not take trouble of supplying the news to the Nationalist press—that the Quadrangular Committee considered the question sympathetically, but turned it down eventually.

#### LET CATHOLIC GYMKHANA ANSWER

The chief obstacle in the way of the inclusion of the "Rest" is the absence of a suitable sponsor or guarantor for them. The fifth communal Gymkhana of the City, the Catholic Gymkhana, are unable to back up the "Rest" as this team will include players other than Catholics. Besides their financial resources would not permit taking the heavy responsibilities involved in the venture. By the way, one would like to know

why this institution is allowed to take advantage of the Quadrangular and other important matches by putting up big tents during these matches when they do not contribute anything for the uplift of the game in this city. Will somebody in authority enlighten the public on this ticklish point?

#### UNNECESSARY MEDDLING.

The promoters of the "Rests" it seems had approached the Y.M.C.A. to give them the necessary backing. But the former declined on the ground of lack of knowledge and experience in this particular branch of sport. Then the Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India flew to Bombay from Delhi—now we know why he was here recently, but at whose expense we have yet to learn—to provide the necessary guarantee on behalf of the Board of Control. I am not at all surprised that the Quadrangular Committee refused to entertain the Delhi offer.

#### NATIONAL OR COMMUNAL?

Apart from the question of distance which divides the centre of the Quadrangular Tournament and the headquarters of the Board of Control, I cannot understand how a national controlling body—it is so in name at any rate—could get itself mixed up with a palpably communal tournament. They seem to forget that their business to discourage communalism in sport and encourage nationalism. May I ask how they allowed De Mellow to

mortgage their finances on an issue of this kind?

#### BOMBAY GYM'S REFUSAL.

As I have repeatedly said there is no room for a Pentangular Tournament in Bombay. It is encouraged and brought into being, I have no doubt it will fall flat on the cricket-going public of the city. At the same time I do not object to the "Rest" players being assimilated in the tournament. In fact I think the Quadrangular is poorer by their absence. I had suggested before that the Europeans should take them within their fold. But it seems that the pigment of the "Rest" is not up to the taste of the Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road. There is, therefore, no hope in that quarters. The promoters may now try the Parsis, perhaps with better luck.

#### WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

I am sorry to learn that the next cricket season will run in its usual course with the annual Gymkhana and Club fixtures. The League that was promised last year has failed to materialise. A.A.A. Fyze who was so enthusiastic about it when out of office, appears to have cooled down on its assumption! I wonder how Bombay would retain its leading position in the country with such antiquated and irregular methods of practice and training. Wensley, the Sussex professional coach also remarked rather strongly on it recently. Would the slackers get a move on before the next decade appears?

cutia, has erred miserably in not playing Fonseca and Mascarenhas in any of the matches. Were they taken as mere lookers-on? Fonseca stands head and shoulders over Aslam—I mean in play and not in size of course. Mascarenhas is better than either of the Brewn brothers. I believe these two were omitted because of the lack of weight and bulk. Does weight and size matter in hockey? I don't think so. What is Phillips and what is Nirmal? Both these are thin wiry players and yet they play extraordinarily well. The best I can do now is to give a pat on the back of the selectors and say "shabash".

#### MANAVADAR BEATEN

Bengal justified the selection of five of her players for the Olympic Team, by beating Manavadar in the Final by one goal. I am told that the standard of hockey displayed in the match was very high and one that has never been seen in Bombay. I cannot vouch for the truth of this. I wish we could see some of those teams in the Aga Khan Tournament then we would be able to judge better. Bengal is to be congratulated on being the Interprovincial champions.

#### THE LEWIS TOURNAMENT.

The Lewis Tournament has already commenced and the following teams have already made their exit. The B. B. A. F. I. and the Rest Ranwar. The greatest surprise was when the St. Mary's High School held the Young Sports—the holders—to a goalless draw. St. Mary's played very well, indeed, and it was only the sound defence of the Young Sports that kept the boys from scoring. The goal-keeper and the left-back of the St. Mary's deserve great credit for their fine game. The former brought off some spectacular saves. On one occasion, he deflected a scoop into the top of the net over the cross-bar. He was mainly responsible for earning a reply for his side.

#### AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Portuguese Association were trounced by the Texaco Club by five goals to one. Will the Portuguese learn a lesson and never change their players so often? I wish they do.

The Young Sports and the Bombay Telephone Co., shared honours in Monday's match and will have to meet once more to decide the issue. Although the Telephone were the better side they were kept from scoring by the great defence of the Young Sports. J. Fritz, in particular deserves special mention.

#### AN UMPIRE'S BLUNDER

The Bombay Gymkhana 'A' put up a surprising good show against a side that has already made its mark in Bombay Hockey, viz., the Armed Police. On the day's play, the gymkhana were slightly the

better side and a draw would have been a better indication of the game. In the last minute of the game, Umpire Fernandes awarded a gift-goal to the Police. The ball crossed the base line, and was brought in by a forward, of the Police team and centred and a goal was scored. A large crowd showed its disapproval of the Umpire's decision and the "Times of India" thought they meant that a player was off-side. The crowd shouted outside. I clearly saw the ball cross about a foot from the line and then it was brought into play. Hard luck the Gymkhana!

#### Parsi Cyclists' Win.

The Parsi Cyclists defeated the Cathedral High School on Wednesday by a solitary goal. I doubt, the winners—the die-hards of the tournament, will survive the next round, especially as their next opponents are the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

On Thursday The Durham Light Infantry and the Lusitanians 'B' two of the good sides from the second division of the Bombay Hockey League, met and after a strenuous game, could not come to conclusion, four goals being shared.

#### UMPIRES' CLASSIFICATION

Now, that the problem of umpiring has been finally solved, there should be a general classification. There is a great deal of grousing among the members on this matter and this should be remedied. When the breach occurred at the end of last season, the B. P. H. A. admitted any and everybody, irrespective of their qualifications, into the new Umpires' Board. There is a large number that should never be entrusted with a whistle and some

#### BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE TABLES: DIVISION I. (Up to Mar. 3.)

| Clubs                    | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | For. | Against. | Points. |
|--------------------------|---------|------|-------|--------|------|----------|---------|
| Bombay Telephone         | 7       | 4    | 0     | 3      | 10   | 4        | 11      |
| Customs Athletic         | 5       | 5    | 0     | 0      | 21   | 3        | 10      |
| Young Sports             | 5       | 3    | 2     | 3      | 9    | 10       | 9       |
| Bombay Armed Police      | 5       | 3    | 1     | 1      | 13   | 7        | 7       |
| Mech. Inst. G.I.P. Parel | 6       | 2    | 1     | 3      | 7    | 4        | 7       |
| Christ Church O.B.       | 7       | 2    | 3     | 2      | 9    | 13       | 6       |
| Lusitanian "A"           | 5       | 2    | 2     | 1      | 10   | 8        | 5       |
| "Times of India"         | 4       | 2    | 2     | 0      | 8    | 5        | 4       |
| Best Sports              | 3       | 2    | 1     | 0      | 5    | 2        | 4       |
| 31st Punjab Regt.        | 3       | 2    | 1     | 0      | 4    | 2        | 4       |
| R. I. N. Barracks        | 7       | 2    | 5     | 0      | 6    | 17       | 4       |
| 3rd Re. A. F. I.         | 12      | 1    | 9     | 2      | 13   | 35       | 4       |
| B. B. and C. I. Rly 'A'  | 6       | 1    | 4     | 1      | 11   | 16       | 3       |

#### DIVISION II. (Up to Mar. 3.)

| Clubs                    | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | For. | Against. | Points. |
|--------------------------|---------|------|-------|--------|------|----------|---------|
| Texaco Club              | 8       | 7    | 0     | 1      | 34   | 2        | 15      |
| Durham Lt. Infy.         | 8       | 7    | 0     | 1      | 22   | 5        | 15      |
| Parsi Gymkhana           | 11      | 4    | 3     | 4      | 11   | 10       | 12      |
| Urban Infy. I.T.F.       | 14      | 5    | 8     | 1      | 10   | 27       | 11      |
| Lusitanian 'B'           | 7       | 4    | 2     | 1      | 16   | 7        | 9       |
| B. B. and C. I. Rly. 'B' | 7       | 4    | 2     | 1      | 19   | 19       | 9       |
| Khatau Sports            | 8       | 4    | 3     | 1      | 9    | 12       | 9       |
| Blue Rangers             | 9       | 4    | 5     | 0      | 9    | 13       | 8       |
| G. I. P. Rly. Stores     | 9       | 3    | 4     | 2      | 9    | 24       | 8       |
| Radio and Cables         | 9       | 2    | 4     | 3      | 14   | 15       | 7       |
| W. H. Brady and Co.      | 7       | 3    | 3     | 1      | 11   | 17       | 7       |
| R. I. A. S. C.           | 5       | 2    | 2     | 1      | 8    | 7        | 5       |
| V. J. Tech. Inst.        | 9       | 1    | 6     | 2      | 8    | 10       | 4       |
| B. T. E. R. I. N.        | 5       | 0    | 3     | 2      | 2    | 8        | 2       |
| Bombay Port Trust        | 6       | 0    | 5     | 1      | 6    | 1        | 1       |

#### GYMNASIUMS AT EVERY CORNER

Gordhadas Morarji Appeals For Able-Bodied Citizens

"Let gymnasiums be opened at every street corner like the Bid-shops and restaurants with the result that the City can boast of its able-bodied citizens able to defend themselves in the hour of need" with these words, Mr. Gordhadas G. Morarji, declared open the "Jai Bajarang Vyayam Mandal" at Lal Baug, on Monday evening.

Mr. Gordhadas briefly narrated how muscular exercises have made rapid strides on the continent and made a special reference to his visits to Italy and Japan during his world tour, a year back.

In Italy he was surprised to find a stalwart woman guarding the gates of a giant mill. Indeed, it was a curious contrast to what we see in Bombay where the Pashan and Gurkha watchmen are posted at the mill-gates.

In Japan, a huge army of well built women was in the employ of the Tramway service and battalions of fair sex were ready to go to the front in case of emergency.

In order that the population of India may be strong and sturdy, Mr. Morarji suggested that the parents should prefer their daughters remaining unmarried to giving them in marriage to unhealthy and fragile bridegrooms.

#### WOMEN'S HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT PAREL

Mr. Hayes, a well-known hockey enthusiast has presented a cup for the Women's Hockey Tournament to be held at Parel next month. Entries close on April 11.

The management are making every effort to improve the condition of the ground on which the matches will be played. A large number of teams is expected to compete and suitable arrangements will be made to accommodate spectators. Further particulars will be announced later.

of them in the first class. A Committee of the best Umpires should be formed; a new classification list should be issued, irrespective of the status of members. Every member should be judged on his merits.

There is still another little thing that has been brought to my notice and that is: some of the members of the B. P. R. A. who are in the second class have not been given a single game in the Gwalior Cup Tournament, nor in the Aga Khan so far. Whereas there are others from the new recruits that umpired important games. Let not ill-feeling be allowed to creep in among the whistling fraternity by such partial treatment.

#### BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

There is a lull in the Bombay Hockey League fixtures, while there is still a large number of matches to be played out. I wonder if the League will be concluded at all at this rate. Both the divisions seem to be well contested so far. In the first division the following have done well so far. The Telephone Co., The Customs, Young Sports and the Police. In the second division: The Texaco Club, The Durham Light Infantry, Lusitanians 'B' and the B. B. and C. I. 'B' have shown up well. The following are the positions of the teams up to 8th March:—

(N.B. These notes will appear on Sundays as usual.)

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

#### Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 12-0 noon: Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Music. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 5-30 p.m.: Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m.: Light Songs. Miss Lakdawalla. 7-0 p.m.: Commercial News. 7-15 p.m.: "In and Around Bombay." 7-25 p.m.: Sarod. Soles. Master Buddhi Bhandra. 7-50 p.m.: News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m.: Exposition of Gatha (Ervad Framroz A. Bode, B.A.) 8-15 p.m.: Light Music. Tarajan of Gadag. 9-30 p.m.: News in English. 9-45 p.m.: The Week's Sports. (A. G. A. Norman.) 10-0 p.m.: The Life of Greg. A Biography in Music. Edward Hagerup Greg (1843-1907) has very aptly been called "The Chopin of the North." His music is charming and sincere. His most popular composition is the incidental music which he wrote of Ibsen's fantastic drama "Peer Gynt." 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

#### Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:— GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m.: Big Ben. "Songs Out of the West." Robert Herrick and his "Hesperides." 8-15 p.m.: Musical Interlude. 8-20 p.m.: A Pianoforte Interlude by Ernest Lush. 8-45 p.m.: The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Irene Scharrer. (Pianoforte). Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10-0 p.m.: The News. 10-15 p.m.: Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Lsamlington Spa.

#### Delhi Programme

VUD 340.1316 metres, 882 kc/s. 1-0 p.m.: Harmonium, Sarod and Tabla. 1-10 p.m.: Jija Lal of Meerut. 1-40 p.m.: Dhiruba. 1-45 p.m.: Jija Lal. 2-15 p.m.: Buri Razmen, Begum Mian Mohd. Rafi.

2-30 p.m. close down. 6-0 p.m. Organ Violin and Tabla. 6-10 p.m.: Phool Chand Bhatta of Jaipur. 6-40 p.m. Violin Solo. 6-45 p.m.: Dda Gupta. 7-30 p.m.: "Dihati Qarza." 7-45 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta. 8-0 p.m.: Das Gupta. 8-30 p.m.: Sitar and Tabla. 8-35 p.m.: Phool Chand. 8-50 p.m.: Das Gupta. 9-15 p.m.: News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m.: News in English. 9-45 p.m.: How to Further the Progress of Girls' Education in India. 10-0 p.m.: A Military Concert by the Band of the 2nd Bn. The Green Howards.

#### Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres 6.109 kc/s. 12-36 p.m. Time Signal. S.B. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selection. Relayed from the Grand Hotel, Calcutta. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m.: Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee. 2-05 p.m.: Selections from Gramophone Records. 2-36 p.m.: Kathakata by Pt. Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya. 3-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Ganga Chandra Nandy—Violin Solo. 4-51 p.m.: Light Bengali Song. Miss Pratulabala. 6-06 p.m.: Debate on Music by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty and Suranath Mazumdar. 6-36 p.m.: Vocal Music (Bengali). Umapada Bhattacharya. 6-51 p.m.: Miss Provabaty. 7-06 p.m.: Instrumental Music. Chamu Misra—Sarenghe Solo. 7-26 p.m.: Vocal Music (Bengali). Krishna Chandra Dey. 7-51 p.m. S.B. News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry—or—Failing satisfactory reception, a Studio Recorded Programme. 8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. S.B. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by T. N. Dey. 9-16 p.m. S.B. M. L. Roy—"Life Eternal Series"—Talk. 9-36 p.m. S.B. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra. 9-46 p.m. S.B. Kirtan by Miss Angurbala. 10-06 p.m. S.B. Weather Reports. 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 3, 1932  
Muslim: Moharrum 1, 1354  
Parsi: Mehr 21, 1305  
High tide: 6-57 13-38  
Low tide: 7-07 19-30  
Sunrise: 6h 39m  
Sunset: 6h 51m  
Red Cross Annual Meeting to be held at Government House, 12 noon.  
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.  
Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture on "The New Reforms and the Minor Communities" at the Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

#### Thursday, March 26.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.  
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.  
Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Bridge and Mahjong Drive in aid of the Umerkhadi Rescue Home, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.

#### POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "R.L. Dempo" via Madras and Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th instant.

#### 'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS MEETING

The first meeting of the new Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office at Parel Pothavdi.

#### MUHAMMUR LECTURES

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen has arranged a series of lectures in the month of Muharrum. The first lecture of the series will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Jamiat when Mr. Meher Muhammad Khan Sahib will speak on "Hussain, the Hero."

## CAPITOL

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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF  
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**TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCES**  
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PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1/2 & As. 9.

To-day At 4 & 10 P.M.  
PICTURE PROGRAMME  
**"ANGKOR"**  
1001 WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!  
Usual Cinema Prices.

## AMUSEMENTS

### OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Angkor". Daily at 10 p.m.  
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
EDWARD—"Devdas". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as usual.  
EXCELSIOR—"The Informer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
GLOBE—"Ultimatum". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
KOHINOOR—"Savitr." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.  
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.  
LAXMI—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
MINERVA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
PATHE—"One-Way Ticket." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
PIAZA—"Bonnie Scotland." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.  
REX—"Come out of the Pantry." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
ROXY—"Snehata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.  
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart." Time as usual.

#### LECTURE ON BIRTH CONTROL

Under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Blavatsky Lodge at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, Hon. Secretary of the Birth Control League, Poona, will speak on "Some Fallacies about Birth Control."

#### ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj, Matunga, has commenced celebration of Ramnavami festival which will last for a period of 14 days till 6th April. In addition to the usual programme of music and lectures, a Nadaswaram party (Nadaswaram and Pannan and Venugopaln for Thaval) from South India has arrived. Physical Feats Exhibition and Harikatha Performance are special features of the function.

#### THREE ARTS RECEPTION

A Three Arts Reception was held at Aiyari Rafat, Malabar Hill, on Sunday last. Amongst those present were H. H. Heir Apparent of Jaora State, H. H. The Begum of Janjira, Mr. P. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Innes, Mr. C. Bonbrun, Mr. E. C. Nielsen. The members of the Circle and guests were addressed by Mr. Darin Taliyarkhan on the Three Arts Circle and its objective of bringing together Eastern and Western arts. Other speakers were Atiya Begum Sahiba, the founder of the Circle and Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

## THE EXCELSIOR

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**MICKEY MOUSE.**

## VALIDITY OF PROCEEDINGS CHALLENGED

### Dramatic Turn In Excise Raid Case

There was a dramatic development in the Excise Case on Tuesday at the resumed hearing before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when the Defence Counsel presented an application submitting that the whole of the proceedings were tainted by a manifest illegality from the very stage of initiation and the trial was, therefore, void 'ab initio.'

Mr. Kanuga, contended that the Excise Officer had illegally arrogated to himself the powers of a police officer and investigated alleged cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, which he had no power to investigate.

In the circumstances, Counsel submitted, that the Court should hold that the trial was illegal and direct that the prosecution should forthwith be terminated and all the accused discharged.

At the end of the evidence given by Mr. M. S. Navalkar, Excise Inspector in charge of the investigations, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, on behalf of the accused, handed to the Magistrate a petition signed by all the accused in the case.

In the petition it was stated that the Court had taken cognizance of this case on a charge-sheet signed by Mr. M. S. Navalkar, Excise Inspector. The charge sheet also bore the heading "Excise Department."

That the charges laid against the petitioners include charges under sections 417, 420, 199, 120B, 109 and 114 I.P.C. They thus comprise charges under the Indian Penal Code in addition to the charges under the Bombay Abkari Act.

#### "NO POLICE POWERS."

The trial of the accused had been in progress in the Court for several days during which period Mr. M. S. Navalkar, the Excise Inspector in charge of the investigations had been examined.

Under Section 41 (1) of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Excise Inspector has powers to investigate offences punishable under the Act. He had no powers to investigate offences under the Indian Penal Code. All offences under the I.P.C. could only be investigated and in-

quired into by a Police Officer. Further the power to investigate a cognizable offence was given even to a police officer by an order of a Presidency Magistrate. No such power was given to an Abkari Officer.

The petitioners therefore submitted that this Court "is not lawfully seized of the case and the proceedings are tainted by a manifest illegality from the very stage of initiation and the trial is illegal and void 'ab initio'."

Mr. Kanuga then proceeded to cite numerous rulings of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts in support of his contention that the proceedings in Court were illegal and must forthwith be terminated.

#### CASE ADJOURNED.

Mr. Godinho in reply stated that the petition had come to him as a surprise and asked for time to reply to the contentions raised by Mr. Kanuga.

The Magistrate thereupon adjourned the hearing of the case to Wednesday. Mr. P. N. Godinho, Special Prosecutor appeared for the Excise Department. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, instructed by Mr. Gargat, of Messrs. Gargat & Co., Solicitors for the defence.

## GERRYMANDERING IN BUILDING OPERATIONS MUST GO

### Retiring Chairman Of Improvements Committee Urges Strict Control

At the Improvements Committee on Tuesday Mr. S. K. Barodawa, proposed a vote of thanks for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji as Chairman and placed on record the committee's appreciation of the zeal and ability, with which he discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the resolution which was supported by other members.

NEED FOR BUILDING CONTROL. Mr. Morarji in reply pointed out how Municipal and Improvements land had been sold during his regime to the tune of several lacs of rupees and said:—

"The recent building activities in the City have attracted the attention of the general public, and criticism has been appearing in public press complaining about the manner and method in which they are allowed to be carried on. It is deplorable to note that there is no authority to regulate the construction of buildings so as to

safeguard the hygienic condition and aesthetic beauty of the City." At present so long as certain Municipal regulations are observed, people can build as they like. Strict restrictions are imposed on Trust lands, but unfortunately, there is more than one public authority who owns extensive areas of land, and there is very little co-ordination of action, so far as the preservation of beauty of the City is concerned.

A glance at the building activities on the new Reclamation area on the development plots owned by Government will fully justify my remarks. It is unfortunate that the present building boom in Bombay is not being controlled by an authority like a Town-Planning Body. In most of the Urban Districts in Great Britain building and residential development are strictly supervised by town planning authorities who ensure respect for public and private amenities. I hope Government will rise to their sense of duty before it is too late.

## Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN). On Sunday the Parsi Municipal Board discussed the offer of a free hospital at Andheri.

I am given to understand that the hospital is to be located in the Wadia Dispensary building at Andheri, but in case the Dispensary and Hospital are amalgamated into one body, the Board further states that it would be responsible for one-third of the deficit in maintaining the amalgamated body.

THAT BOTTLE-NECK BRIDGE. A motorist: "Yesterday I escaped through what I call the clutches of death and oh! what a miraculous escape! As I approached the bridge linking Bandra and Bombay I saw a car coming at a terrific speed, and just as I reached the top of the bridge the car that was approaching at a terrific speed actually ran into the rear mudguard of my car, I thought all was over with me, but the Great Almighty saved me. So I ask: 'Can not anything be done about this bridge?'"

I have repeatedly written about the broadening of this bridge but so far nothing has been heard of it, may be the Bombay or the Bandra Municipality tackling this problem.

| RAILWAY TIMINGS                                            |           |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| G. I. P. Railway.                                          |           |       |       |
| Timing At Victoria                                         | Terminus. | Arr.  | Dep.  |
| Trains                                                     |           | H.M.  | H.M.  |
| Madras Mail                                                |           | 6 00  | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express                               |           | 6 15  | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur                                   |           | 7 30  | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki                                  |           | 8-20  | 21 45 |
| Madras Express                                             |           | 10 15 | 13 55 |
| Deccan Queen                                               |           | 10 25 | 17 15 |
| Punjab Mail                                                |           | 10 45 | 18 50 |
| Poona Mail                                                 |           | 11 40 | 15 30 |
| Nagpur Express                                             |           | 13 35 | 22 10 |
| Poona Fast Passenger                                       |           | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express                                              |           | 19 30 | 8 15  |
| Allahabad Express                                          |           | 20 10 | 7 00  |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway                                      |           |       |       |
| Timing At Bombay Central.                                  | Terminus. | Arr.  | Dep.  |
| Trains                                                     |           | H.M.  | H.M.  |
| Ahmedabad Passenger                                        |           | 5 45  | 12 25 |
| Delhi Express                                              |           | 6 10  | 22 00 |
| Gujarat Mail                                               |           | 7 00  | 20 25 |
| Kathliwar Mail                                             |           | 7 50  | 21 45 |
| Frontier Mail                                              |           | 8 35  | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays                                 |           | 8 40  | —     |
| Ahmedabad Passenger                                        |           | 14 20 | 22 15 |
| Kathliwar Express                                          |           | 19 05 | 8 45  |
| Baroda Passenger                                           |           | 21 19 | 8 55  |
| ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER                                   |           |       |       |
| Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) |           | 8 55  | —     |

## BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

### To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. to condemn the action of the Government in placing a ban on the entry of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose into India.

Sjt. Achut Patwardhan will preside and Sjts. Purushottam Tricandam, M. R. Masani, Indulal Yagnik and Maniben Mulji will speak.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party passed the following resolution on Tuesday:

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party expresses its indignation at the attempt by the Government to exile permanently from this country Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, one of its bravest sons."

The Executive Committee feels that the enforced absence of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose from Indian political life at the present juncture will be a great loss to the radical forces in the Congress at the Lucknow Session and thereafter.

## SCOUTS' RALLY AT BANDRA

### Challenge Shields Distributed

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Monday. The growing increase in public interest in the Scout movement in Suburbs was evidenced by the large crowd that witnessed the Second Annual Rally of the Suburban Scouts in St. Andrew's High School Grounds yesterday evening.

Khan Bahadur S. Mohyuddin, the Deputy Collector, presided. Jungle dances and forest legends were popular with the Wolf Cub packs while the other displays consisted of lathi defence, tent pitching, camping, cycle patrol drill, and fire rescue.

Points were allotted for the displays as also for attendance, general knowledge and dress.

The Tyrell Challenge Shield was won by the Third B. S. Troop, whilst the Second and Eleventh troops tied for the second place. The Tyrell Shield for Wolf Cub was once again annexed by the Eleventh Troop.

The Deputy Collector paid a tribute to the Scout movement in general, and expressed surprise at the rapid strides the Association had made in the suburbs within so short a time. He was glad to notice the keen interest and spirit displayed by the several troops and packs that participated in the rally.

Mrs. Mohyuddin then presented the challenge shields to the winners.

## EDUCATIONAL CRUISES ROUND HARBOUR

While it is generally complained that the present system of education tends to turn out bookworms, efforts are being made to give a broader outlook to the student. Excursions of the kind to the botanical gardens or to manufacturing places are a special feature introduced in recent times.

To supplement this, educational cruises round the Bombay Harbour have been organised at which students are given a realistic history lesson on Bombay. Dr. Paul Mendes who is conducting the cruise explains on the "mike" as the boat steams along the harbour, the various places of historical and commercial interest. The first cruise went round early in February and was attended by over 300 children.

BIRTH OF PROMINENT LEADER. After an illness of nearly four months, Mr. Paul A. D'Souza, M.A., J.L.B. passed away on Friday afternoon. He was a prominent young advocate in the Suburbs and was esteemed by his colleagues.

He was the president of the Bandra Arts Circle for a number of years. He also figured prominently in the East Indian Festival. At the time of his death he was a committee member of the Salsette Catholic Co-op. Credit Society Ltd.

EASTER FANCY PETE. A fortnight more and Bandra will be treated to a grand fancy pete brought out by Bandra's Showman Mr. J. P. D'Mello. On Easter Sunday and Monday the Municipal School grounds will be the rendezvous of pleasure seekers. Dances, grand pageants, whist-drive and fish ponds and toy stalls for the kiddies—these are the things that await Bandra's thousands on the 12th and 13th of April.

To the Bandra Fund the proceeds of the pete will go. Besides the convents a large number of local artists will be entertaining on these days.

## RAGINI DEVI

### Open Short Season At Capitol

Ragini Devi and Gopinath, the well-known dancers opened a short season at the Capitol last evening in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. The programme, which opened with Lakshmi Narayan, a ritual dance, by Ragini and Gopinath consisted of a dozen varied items of which Gopinath's Hunter's Dance was much applauded for its skilful interpretation. Ragini Devi herself executed some fine dance numbers which evoked considerable applause. Mention must particularly be made of her "Marwari Dance."

A detailed review by our Art Critic will appear to-morrow.

## INDIAN SOCIETY OF SHORTHAND TEACHERS

A meeting of Shorthand Teachers to form "The Indian Society of Shorthand Teachers," the first of its kind in India, was held in the premises of the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, on Sunday the 22nd instant. Mr. R. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, was voted to the chair.

The following office-bearers were elected—President: Mr. R. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Chairman: Mr. Rajanath D. Sule, Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. S. V. Iyer, and Members of the Committee: Messrs. M. A. Subbaram and S. S. Nath.

## IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

### "Pushpa".

We are glad to note that the promise of a steady progress with which "Pushpa" was born is being fulfilled. And no wonder this bright little journal for children is gaining deserved popularity among the younger folk every month. The current issue opens with Mrs. Hansa Mehta's "Editorial Chat" in which she relates an interesting little story in simple language and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's equally interesting poem "If I were a Tree." The merit of the paper, however, lies in having succeeded in filling more than half the pages with bright little contributions from the child-readers themselves. These young writers and artists have sent in poems, stories, articles, paras, drawings and sketches, and the skill that some of them display is really creditable. It is in thus providing an outlet for the creative impulse of the child that "Pushpa" deserves to be specially congratulated.

The journal is neatly printed in clear, bold type suitable for children and many nice illustrations as well as the cover in colours add to its attractions.

### Children's Aid Society

The work of the Children's Aid Society, which completed its ninth year yesterday, has increased considerably. The Report which was published recently makes very instructive reading. There was an increase in the ad-

mission of children to the Umerkhadi Children's Home. While there were only 843 in 1934, the number increased to 1134 in 1935. The main cause of the increased admission is increased knowledge of the possibilities of action on behalf of the unprotected child under the Children Act. No less than 55 per cent of the children admitted came from outside the city and 235 children were repatriated to up-country homes. Of the number of infractions of the Child Marriages Restraint Act, which came to the notice of the Society, it was possible to stop child marriages in four cases. In seven other cases where infraction had occurred and the circumstances were such as to make prosecution of the parties inadvisable for the sake of the child, pressure was exerted to see that the child wife lived away from the husband. 16 children were admitted at the Umerkhadi Home as victims of adult cruelty. In three of these cases the adult accused were better class people. In the short space of eight years no less than 6,647 children were arrested under the Bombay Children Act and in the shorter space of last year the work of the Society increased by 33 per cent. The Children's Aid Society deserves to be congratulated on its good work and Miss Davis, the Secretary, deserves the thanks of the public for her devoted efforts in the cause of helpless children.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BOMBAY, Tuesday. His Excellency the Governor has fixed Wednesday (to-day) noon as the final hour for receiving nomination for the election of the President of the Legislative Council, vice Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.

The election will take place on Thursday.

## Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala Organises Entertainment In Aid Of Blind Women

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala, writes:—In consideration of the fact that there are a great number of Blind Women begging in the Streets of Bombay to-day, an urgent need is felt for starting a Home for the Street and Needy Blind Women and Girls of Bombay.

The object of the Home is that the Blind Women should be fed, clothed, housed and taught such industries as will enable them to ultimately become happy, contented and useful citizens instead of being the dejected, miserable and helpless individuals they are to-day.

The Industries taught will be needle work, cookery, gardening, music, basket making, carpet work and training for domestic service etc. etc. Rs. 1,10,000 have been collected by means of Blind Days, Balls, Cabarets, Concerts and a Fete held in 1930, which sum has been set aside for maintenance only.

All that is now required is a block of buildings consisting of a dormitory, dining room, work room, kitchen, stores and superintendent's quarters, etc. to house the blind. Rs. 20,000 can do all this in separate blocks of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 6,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

For this purpose a Variety Entertainment called the "Elements" has been organised by Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala to be held at the Empire Theatre on 6th April at 6-30 p.m.

### JAYAKAR'S LECTURE ON REFORMS

Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a public lecture on "The New Reforms and the Minor Communities," in the Wilson College Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir William Lamond and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani lunched at Government House on Tuesday. Lady Brabourne attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Honorary Presidency Messiares dinner at the Willington Sports Club on Tuesday.

### C. K. PRABHU ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the C. K. Prabhu Sabha, Dadar, Bombay, an Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the C. K. Prabhu community will be opened in the last week of May 1936 at Dnyanigriha, Dadar. The exhibition will be divided in many classes, such as Drawing, Painting, Photography, Sculpture, Knitting, Embroidery, Fretwork, etc. Various sorts of collections of coins, postal stamps, articles of historical importance, etc. will also be a feature of the Exhibition. A brochure giving all details is printed and will be sent on receipt of an anna and a quarter postal stamp to

cover postal charges. Correspondence should be made to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, C. K. Prabhu Sabha, Dadar, Bombay, 14.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936

## AN UNJUST BAN

Government's continued ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in one form or other is not an isolated or exceptional phenomenon in this country. It is typical of the policy of ruthless repression that has been pursued by them for several years past, particularly in Bengal. It was in this light that many members of the Legislative Assembly viewed Pundit Nikanta Das's adjournment motion censuring the ban on Mr. Bose's return to India. And the adoption of the motion by the House is indicative of the people's condemnation, not only of this particular ban, but also of the general repressive policy of which the ban is only an incident. The majority for the motion is small because of the votes on the other side of officials, who in no sense represent the public. Not many will be surprised by the fact that Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Ziauddin and Sir Mahomed Yakub voted with Government. Mr. Jinnah was so far considerate as not to follow their unworthy example. But we wonder what prevented him from going a little further and positively censuring the continued incarceration of an esteemed leader without an open trial.

### Films Case

Government's case for the ban was as flimsy as it could be. Mr. Hallet, the Home Secretary, narrated a long list of Mr. Bose's "offences" to make out that he is a terrorist and his return to India as a free man "would be a menace not only to Bengal but to the whole of India". He related how Mr. Bose had joined the non-co-operation movement, "because it had been converted from constitutional methods to a revolutionary organisation" and how in 1923 he wrote an article "wanting youths to sacrifice their lives". Mr. Bose was not content with such terrible things. Shortly after, "he tried to get hold of the most

inflammable material, namely, labour and students" and "started the Bengal Students' Conference in 1928", then "participated in Labour strikes at Jamshedpur and of the Bombay Textile workers". And he crowned all these horrors by making "no secret of the fact that he was disgusted with the methods of the right wing politicians and wished to take most drastic revolutionary steps". An indictment like this makes one smile and wish Government could show more commonsense in defending their acts of repression. It must be conceded, however, that they were discreet in not trying Mr. Bose in an open court. They themselves must have realised that such flimsy accusations and the evidence in their possession could not possibly secure a conviction.

### Star-Chamber Methods

Capital was made of an intercepted letter in which Mr. "A" was referred to as being in some way in contact with terrorists, and Government assumed that Mr. "A" was none other than Mr. Bose. But, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai remarked, "in no court of any conscience or commonsense would that single letter secure a conviction". To all demands for an open trial Government's uniform reply is that informers outside the police would find their lives in risk and cease to give information. But Mr. Desai pertinently asks if it is not better that these risks be faced than that innocent persons should be indefinitely deprived of their liberty. 'Bona fide' informers should be given the special protection they need. But to sacrifice fundamental principles of law because some informers run risks is at once a confession of impotence and disregard for justice. No excuses given by Government will reconcile the public to a policy of superseding open trials in courts of law by Star Chamber methods.

## Unworthy Betrayal

In matters of social legislation the record of the Bombay Legislative Council is far from creditable. And, therefore, while no surprise has been caused by the rejection of the Bakhale Bill, it is certainly regrettable that our Councilors should have so summarily refused to entertain a measure that sought to give some relief to a vast number of people including hundreds of children, amidst conditions of work that are intolerable. Mr. Bakhale and other social workers and the compilers of the Labour Office report have conclusively shown that the wages, hours and conditions of work of the Shop Assistants and specially restaurant boys are most unsatisfactory and amount to a cruel form of exploitation.

## King George Memorial

The King George Memorial Fund Committee has decided that a statue of the late King should be erected on a suitable site in Bombay but that the main part of the Fund should be devoted to helping the sick and suffering in Bombay City. It is desirable to fix the maximum amount for the statue and also to lay down that the statue should be executed by an Indian sculptor, preferably one in Bombay. The largest possible part of the Fund will be reserved for the relief of the sick and the suffering. His Excellency the Governor, in his appeal, says that the scheme under consideration at present is for the erection, equipment and endowment of an infir-

Particularly pitiable is the condition of child employees some of whom get a few coppers a day for working from early morning until midnight! We should have thought that no one who had any sympathy with the cruelly exploited shop-assistants would have hesitated to bring them immediate relief. But the downright refusal by the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee reveals an attitude which is as callous as it is unworthy of those who call themselves representatives of the people. We congratulate the European members of the Council on their support to the Bill. As to the Government spokesman, Sir Robert Bell, the less said about his "practical" objections the better.

mary to take chronic patients who are now occupying beds in the city hospitals and that, in the event of this scheme not being found practicable, the amount available together with the balance remaining in the Silver Jubilee Fund, will be used to benefit the hospitals in such a way as to render them more efficient to carry out their task. With these suggestions we cordially support the Bombay Governor's appeal for funds for the Memorial and we have no doubt, in spite of the numerous demands on their generosity, the citizens of Bombay will, true to their tradition, see that this urgent humanitarian need of the city is satisfied.

## NATIONALISM & MUSALMANS

Follow Kemal And Reza Shah

(By Mirza Ikram Baig.)

In his statement made prior and preparatory to the holding of a meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi, the Aga Khan made certain important announcements, which, by reason of their far-reaching effect on the future political outlook of Indian Muslims, call for serious and careful consideration. Having briefly summed up the historical past of the Moslems he has, with great courage, declared that Muslims stand for political advance "solely from a national motive," and will not go back on their ideal of "self-government" for their country. By self-government he means that form of Government which would be co-terminous with "Dominion Status" to be attained by evolutionary development of the existing Government as outlined in the new Government of India Act. It is this conception of a political ideal which rises as an ominous rock threatening the ship of Hindu-Muslim alliance with destruction. The Indian National Congress, with its heterogeneous elements, has at present no agreed programme, and with the majority after the impending elections still on the lap of future, it is impossible for any political prophet to-day to foretell the course that events may take after the elections under the new reforms are held. If the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in England provide any leads at all for speculation, the prospects of the new constitution being worked smoothly appear to be remote. The young Pandit, who holds the same views on the place of religion in practical politics as those of the Aga Khan, has been chosen by a powerful political organisation to guide its deliberations at one of the most critical junctures in the political history of this country. What momentous decisions will be taken by the Congress at Lucknow, remains to be seen; so also the attitude which the Congress will eventually adopt towards the Communal Award will be known after the Lucknow Sessions.

**Duty Of Majority Community**  
In the circumstances set out above, it may, with greatest respect to the Muslim leaders who had assembled at Delhi, be pertinently asked, whether the time and occasion for putting the motherland before Islam and for planning an aggressively unreligious programme on "Economic" lines were chosen wisely? No doubt, the Aga Khan visits India during the winters only and would not be here after the Lucknow Sessions. But convenience is a heavy price to pay for a strategic blunder.

The inter-communal alliance on the economic lines, demanded on religious colour or fervour which the Muslim leaders contemplated, would become a "fait accompli" if the majority community were equally and sincerely prepared to reciprocate in a similar spirit with a view to reaching a substantial measure of agreement. In the past experience has shown that every offer of participation in any nation or anti-national programme of a legitimate nature which Muslim India has made, has been viewed by the other community with suspicion, and the Indian Muslim has invariably found himself a loser in the bargain.

**Need For Change**  
In his speech at Afghar the Aga Khan pleaded for the preservation of Islamic civilisation and cultural unity. Even if one, for the moment, forgets that under the effective onslaughts of modern western civilisation the Islamic culture is fast crumbling into pieces, in every country, the practicability of the idea of reaching both ends simultaneously must be reconsidered. Kemal and Razashah have boldly tackled this difficult problem and made their choice of one of the two ends. Will Muslim leaders in India be bold enough to follow the examples of Kemal and Razashah in introducing radical, social and religious changes (all changes are not reforms) so that a sure foundation be laid for the economic emancipation of Muslims—an ideal nearer and dearer to their hearts? No greater service can be rendered to any class or community than to rid its laws and conventions of hypocrisy. The outstanding instance in point is the union of Sir Syed Reza Ali and Miss Punnoo. Sir Reza Ali is a Moslem although the Islamic laws do not recognise such a marriage as lawful. The Arabian Prophet did not claim for himself exemption from the duty of performing a pilgrimage but there are Imams and descendants of the Prophet who do not consider it an obligatory injunction of Islam. The honourable course for a community lies in either mending its laws or ending their transparent hypocrisy. As Muslim leaders are (Continued on page 8, col. 1.)

# INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

A Most Fitting Memorial To The Late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw

By  
K. F. NARIMAN  
II.

In my last article I pointed out the many advantages of a well-equipped Industrial Home, preferably in an industrial city like Bombay. In this connection I would make an earnest but humble appeal to the F. E. Dinshaw Memorial Committee, to give a careful and sympathetic consideration to this proposal. Even his closest friends and colleagues will admit, that the encouragement, of new Swadeshi enterprises was a cause nearest and dearest to his heart; and had Almighty spared him a little longer, as soon as he was free from the merger and other intricate problems, he himself would have conceived an idea of such an industrial museum. Such a memorial will certainly be more appropriate, as it will reach a much larger and more needy population, and serve a much wider and more beneficial cause, than the proposed commercial library; none disputes the importance or utility of an exhaustive storehouse of most valuable book-knowledge and learning, a huge collection of most up-to-date statistics, facts and figures that the proposed library contemplates.

### A Wider Proposal

But, after all, a library can be used, only by the privileged few, and it cannot be said to be a poor man's or even a popular public institution, as the late 'F. E.'s' Memorial should be. The big commercial, banking and industrial houses that would need such a library most, and make greatest use of it, can very well afford such a Museum of books and magazines for themselves, collectively or individually and separately, for each branch, wherein all the big "bosses" can subscribe to fat fees and imbibe "useful" knowledge, that may help them to

multiply and enhance their profits. But "F.E.", whose memory is sought to be perpetuated not merely because he was a great financier and businessman, but also and primarily because he was a great nationalist and a genuine patriot, that memorial should take a more democratic and productive form, resulting in some concrete and permanent benefit, particularly to the poor masses, and that object could certainly be better fulfilled by an Industrial Museum than by a Commercial Library.

### "Via Media"

To find a *via-media* solution that could satisfy all parties, both these ideas can be combined in one institution, the building can contain industrial models and exhibits, most of which will probably be presented free from various parts of the country, and also a commercial reading room and library, materials for which should come from big business firms. The University grounds, where the said Library is proposed to be erected is already over-congested and the addition of one more building may encroach upon the limited open ground that is left in that limited area. On the other hand, I understand, a free building plot is reserved in the more spacious ground of the Museum for erecting a separate large wing for an Industrial Museum. The said Museum contains Art, Archaeological and Natural History sections, but the most important viz., an industrial section, is still not provided although there has been a constant demand for it since this institution was created, and promises have always been made, but so far not redeemed, to supply that long-felt and

much-needed section. Thus, with the probability of a free-grant for a building plot, and also several free gifts of large and small industrial exhibits and models from various parts of the country, the proposition of an Industrial Museum becomes quite practicable and feasible, with the decent amount that is expected to be collected by the Memorial Committee. The Government and the Municipality and various other public bodies are bound to contribute handsomely towards the maintenance charges.

### Certain Public Support

I also feel certain that this idea will appeal more to the general public and hence a better response in the form of smaller donations from the middle-class and small traders may also be expected thus making a memorial more public and even popular. Even if the present collections do not permit an ambitious scheme, still a modest beginning in that right direction should be made, leaving it by stages for the future generation to develop it to its full size. The "F. E. Dinshaw Industrial Museum and Commercial Library" will be a really democratic, patriotic, national and beneficial public memorial. The benefits of such a memorial will be conferred not only on the intelligentsia and commercial financial magnates of the city, but will also spread to millions of starving population in cities, towns and numerous villages. It may ultimately turn out to be the birth-place and laboratory for the revival and re-creation of hundreds of big and small indigenous industries and products that are for the present languishing and fading away for want of encouragement, facilities and proper opportunities.

## Frankly Speaking

### MORE FASCIST BARBARISM.

The latest outburst of aerial activity by Italians in Abyssinia has, as usual, claimed victims from among the sick and wounded, to say nothing of civilian subjects of other countries. Italian 'planes have again vindicated justice, civilisation and humanity by bombing Red Cross Hospitals belonging, not to Abyssinia, but to European countries themselves. The pity of it is that, while Mussolini is "indignantly" declaiming against "economic sieges" by 33 nations, the organisation of these 33 nations is doing nothing to stop inhuman and barbarous outrages. It is due to their spineless indifference to their moral obligations that Signor Mussolini has been able to let Fascist madness loose and keep it stalking the land in Abyssinia. It amounts almost to abetment of the very crime, against which League-Members proclaimed their active opposition.

### INTELLIGIBLE ATTITUDE.

German official circles, it is reported, are shocked by M. Flamin's refusal to consider counter-proposals. This is quite amazing. But it is a little difficult to appreciate the "considerable surprise" that—so suggests a London message—"has been created among delegations in London." It may be true that the Franco-Belgian attitude has compromised the whole situation and made an agreement with Germany practically impossible. But the fact seems to have been coolly ignored that the Locarno Powers' terms were themselves compromise proposals calculated deliberately to make it easy for Germany to agree to a decent settlement. How are France and Belgium to blame if they stand by those compromise proposals? An immediate ending of the present critical tension is certainly very desirable. But not by pampering Germany. For that would prove fatal to the cause of Peace and Internationalism.

### OBJECTIONABLE BAN.

The Delhi Municipality enjoys the dubious distinction, among those of the capital cities of India, of possessing an official chairman,

who is, in fact, the District Magistrate himself. If therefore, he interfered with the authority of his position in the expression by the Municipality, of popular sentiments towards National leaders, the interference would be intelligible, it also objectionable. But we are a little surprised at his attitude towards the address of welcome which was proposed to be given to Doctor Tagore. The Post is held in high esteem even by Viceroy and Governors. Why was the proposal for an address of welcome to him, disallowed? Is it that, according to this bureaucrat, no Indian is worthy of being honoured by the Delhi Municipality?

### UNIQUE IN ONE WAY

At the farewell dinner given by him in honour of Lord and Lady Willingdon Sir Manekji Dadabhai indulged in fulsome praise of the retiring Viceroy and described his record of service as "in many ways the most unique in the history of the British Empire." Similar things have been said of many preceding Viceroy in valedictory speeches, but it is quite true that Lord Willingdon's record of repression is something unique in the history of British Imperialism in India. Referring to the new Constitution, Sir Manekji remarked that the provincial autonomy now given by it was demanded by Lord Willingdon twenty years ago. That is another way of saying that, even as regards provinces, the new Constitution is at least twenty years old.

### THEY DECIDE FOR US

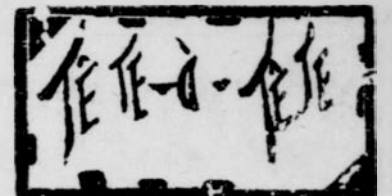
While the Hammond Committee's Report, published only three weeks ago, is still being discussed here by the various interests concerned, three Draft Orders dealing with the Committee's proposals have already been presented to Parliament. The Orders substantially follow the recommendations of the Committee and where they make any alterations therein, the Secretary of State, in most cases, appears to be guided more by official views than those of the public. All this is in keeping with the whole policy behind the new Constitution of imposing upon the people a Constitution not formulated by them nor acceptable to them.

### TWO-PIECE POST CARD.

The Legislative Assembly, it is gratifying to note, showed a sense of public duty by voting for a two-piece post card. The defence of the 3-piece post card by Mr. Bewoor failed to convince anyone after the brilliant exposition of the whole matter by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. He showed how the high postal rates were being charged not in the interests of post-men or clerks but to maintain highly paid officials. By referring to the reduction in telegraph as well as foreign postal rates he was able to show effectively that the interests of the poor people who clamoured for a cheaper post card were being sacrificed by the Government for the sake of others. Postal revenue, as he said, had increased by 102 lakhs and, in all honesty, the Government ought to realize that reducing the post card rate was a primary duty as it meant relief to a class of people who needed it most. It remains to be seen, however, if Government will bow before the popular vote at least in this matter or whether the two-piece post card will be sacrificed on the altar of certification.

### FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

If the United Press report is true—and we do hope it is—we are very glad that the Working Committee "have admitted the necessity of carrying on foreign propaganda and organising agencies in principal countries with that object." It is lucky that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is to assume the direction of Congress activities, is more keenly alive to the necessity of foreign propaganda than any other Indian leader and we are confident that he will lose no time in formulating a scheme and putting it into effect. So far as the question of organising the work abroad is concerned, it has been almost automatically solved by Government's ban on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who should now be put in charge of foreign propaganda on behalf of the Congress. This will be, also, a fitting answer, in the circumstances, to Government's refusal to allow Mr. Bose freedom in India.



Tables Turned In Abyssinia?  
—Headline.

We should have thought there weren't any in that barbaric country—especially after the concentrated rain of civilisation from the air.

Speaking at a farewell dinner given by Sir M. Dadabhai, Lord Willingdon said, "I warn that India will never be able to attain national life until individuals will work entirely for the good of the country and not merely for their personal advancement or gain."

It is not reported that the warning was received with applause. It appears as if there was deep silence among the admirers.

His Excellency concluded his speech on a prophetic note thus: "When the time comes for His Majesty's Government to hand over complete administration, my prophecy is that we shall still find Indians and the British co-operating, working and associating together for the good of India and the prosperity of its people."

We did have a suspicion that the safeguards were intended to be perpetual.

Sir Manekji said that political turmoil, social upheaval, administrative complications and constitutional conundrums had crowded Lord Willingdon's five years. And he successfully certified them all out.

To prove Lord Willingdon's liberalism Sir Manekji quoted Montague's diary of 20 years ago. We hope both His Excellency and Sir Manekji live long enough to see a few other diaries 20 years hence.

Mr. Jinnah announced his support to the lowering of the post-card rate because its advantage to the poor was so definite and direct.

It may be argued that the advantage to the poor of free salt was even more definite and direct. But, in the first place, Mr. Is, and must unfailingly impress the fact of his being Independent. And, in the second place, he—well, didn't he himself say something about candidates during the coming elections spending money on postcards?

Apropos of the same subject, "If the House so wished, he (Sir Cowasji Jehangir) failed to see why Government should object to the grant of a service to the masses."

If he fails, it is his own fault as an Indian—and, of course, his virtue as a Baronet.

When Mr. Chintamani suggested in the U. P. Council that Government co-operate with A.I.V.I.A. the Minister replied that the suggestion was interesting.

Frankly amusing, in fact, and we are glad the Government appreciate the humour of the contemplated situation.

It is reported that Sir Fazil Hussain is willing to support a non-Muslim for Chief Ministership in the Punjab.

So much for the persistent and unjust allegation that Sir Fazil was a pro-Muslim communalist.

The lives of the employees in the Mahomedali stores at Jilga were saved, it is reported, by the foresight of the manager.

This is wrong. Their escape was rather due to lack of fore-sight on the part of Italian airman who did not spot the fleeing men.

Mussolini's aeroplanes have civilised—destroyed the Finnish Red Cross Ambulance in Jiliga.

Well bombed! "But I always thought your wife was very broadminded," remarked one man, after listening to his friend's woes.

"Oh, wonderfully!" replied the other, with heavy sarcasm. "She believes there are always two sides to every question—her own and her mother's."



# Salaries Of Primary Teachers

## Demand For Grant To Enable Restoration Of Cuts

### Consideration Of Cotton Bill Postponed

When the Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, was moved for first reading in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Tuesday, the mover, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, faced considerable interruption. He refused to yield when a point of order was raised necessitating intervention by the Chair.

#### Awaiting Agreement

The discussion on the Bill was postponed to the next session of the Council, on the motion of Mr. L. R. Taisee, who stated that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had under consideration a formula to bring about an agreement between the two cotton trading organisations, namely, the East India Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association, so as to maintain unitary control over the cotton trade, at the same time safeguarding the interests of dealers in smaller units.

Discussions were enlivened on a point of order raised by a member, whether the Deputy President could occupy the Chair unless His Excellency appointed a member as President in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, pending the election of the President.

When the Legislative Council met yesterday, the Deputy President Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle occupied the Chair.

Mr. V. N. Patil (East Khandesh) introduced "A Bill to further to amend the Bombay Police Act, 1867."

The motion was lost.

#### FOR UNITARY CONTROL

Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat) moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contract Act, 1932, be read for the first time and passed.

Speaking for about an hour amidst interruptions, the speaker traced the history of the legislation to control cotton trade since 1917 till to date. At the outset he wanted to point out that he had no interest in the cotton trade in Bombay and his sole object was to see that cotton trade was better regulated and brought under unitary control. The Bombay Presidency was the largest cotton growing presidency and unitary control was necessary. His intention was to check undue speculation, and save the small traders from ruining themselves.

Cotton trade was controlled in the United States and England and he desired that similar legislation should be passed in this province. If the legislature wanted that the cotton trade should be controlled and had empowered a body to control it, the legislature should also give that body sufficient power to see that control would be effective.

During the last decade, nearly Rs. 52 crores worth of cotton was cleared through the Clearing House of the East India Cotton Association alone. As one representing the cotton growers, he wanted that the interests of the growers were safeguarded.

#### POINT OF ORDER

At this stage, Sirdar T. K. Modi (Surat) rose saying that he would raise a point of order. The speaker refused to yield.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale said that when a member rose on a point of order, the speaker must yield.

The Deputy President called upon Mr. Bakhale to show him the Rule or Standing Order, under which the speaker in possession of the House, must yield.

Mr. Syed Munasar pointed out that the speaker was not willing to yield even when the President rose to address the House.

Sirdar Bhimbhai Naik proceeded with his speech under interruptions.

The Deputy President observed that the members on any point of information should address the Chair. He had to say this in the interests of the high traditions of the Chair.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale quoted from the Bombay Legislative Council Procedure Manual that under Sec. 4 of Rule 5, that a speaker should yield to a member who wished to raise a point of order, or when the President rose to speak.

The Deputy President then explained that he understood that the hon'ble member wanted to speak on a point of explanation and he was aware that when a point of order was raised, the member in possession of the House should yield.

#### WANTED REAL CONTROL

Proceeding Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, said that there was unitary control provided in the legislation of 1919, 1922 and 1932. Finance Member:—If unitary control is there, what more do you want?

A:—The present control is more nominal than real.

Continuing the mover said that if the Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, should be effective, greater powers should be given to the controlling body, whichever it might be.

A voice:—You want more po-

## ADULT FRANCHISE IN CEYLON

### London "Times" Supports Commission Of Inquiry

LONDON, March 24. Perhaps the most daring part of the experiment in the constitution adopted in Ceylon five years ago was the introduction of universal suffrage among the people, mostly illiterate, without previous training and experience of political affairs and divided by sharp racial and religious differences, remarks the "Times" which after discussing the recent general election says:—

Naturally enough the suggestion is made that a commission of inquiry should be sent out from England to report upon the working of the new constitution, especially the franchise and adds: It would now seem that the Donoughmore Commission underestimated both the temptation of candidates to use appeals to sectional passion as a political weapon and the effect of such appeals upon the ignorant and excitable population.—Reuter.

#### Lincolnshire Probables

LONDON, March 24. In the Lincolnshire probables Beary rides Priok; Harry Wragg rides Yorkshiremen; Steve Donoghue, Mistralthird; Gardner, Cabintely; Sammy Wragg, Rodeo II; Hawcroft, Screamer; Lynch Spasm; Hollingsworth, Goldenbow. Omit Adriatic, Blue Brocade, Braemar, Thelo, Hotflight, Radamedes, Precious Pearl Royal Flush and Desert Cloud. Otherwise the runners are identical with probables.

The heavily-backed Lincolnshire candidate, Screamer, is reported to be lame in the shoulder and could not be exercised to-day but will probably be running to-morrow.—Reuter.

## GOVERNOR DESIGNATE OF BURMA KNIGHTED

LONDON, March 24. His Majesty the King gave audience to Mr. Cochrane on his appointment as Governor of Burma. The King knighted him and invested him with K. C. S. I.—Reuter.

In the primary teachers, ranged from 40 per cent, to 50 per cent, while in other departments of Government, it was only between 5 per cent, to 10 per cent.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE  
Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, rose to reply.

The Minister expressing sympathy towards the object of the resolution pointed out, after citing facts and figures, that the standard of pay of the primary teachers in the Presidency were in no way lower than those in other provinces. The average salary in Bangalore according to the Hertog Committee was Rs. 8, in Bihar and Orissa Rs. 11-5-0, Assam Rs. 14-4-0, Madras Rs. 15-4-0, United Provinces Rs. 18-8-0, Central Provinces Rs. 24-8-0, the Punjab Rs. 25-8-0, Burma Rs. 23-1-0, and in Bombay the average salary of primary teachers stood at Rs. 47.

Referring to his own regime, the Minister remarked that the grant to primary education had been increased by Rs. 6-12 lakhs and that the "cuis" had been brought down from 20 per cent, during 1932-33 to 14 per cent, during 1933-34. During the year 1935-36, the "cut" stood at 11 per cent, and he hoped that it would be in the neighbourhood of 3 to 4 per cent, in the coming year.

References made by the Hon. Members of the Opposition to "Sath and Paranjay Scheme" were not true to facts. Even after the scheme came out, the Committee stage, it was not adopted and there was no financial stringency then. By that the members could deduce their own reasons about the inability of the Minister and he was heard to say that he had not been able to secure six more lakhs to primary education.

#### LIP SYMPATHY

Mr. C. N. Patel, in reply, characterised the Minister's sympathy as only lip-sympathy and he was not satisfied with his reply. The facts and figures given by the Minister with regard to average salary of primary teachers in comparison with that of Bombay was neither a matter of gratification nor of pride for them. It was a sad commentary, however, upon the state of affairs, if the Minister could not get six more lakhs of rupees.

When the resolution was put to vote, it was passed without a division, amidst loud opposition cheers.

Before the House rose for the day, the President announced that the nomination of candidates seeking election for the Presidency of the Council should be handed over to the Secretary by 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

The House, then, adjourned till to-day.

# Congress Cabinet Plans For Lucknow

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BURMA & CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 24. It appears that the Working Committee also considered the position of the Provincial Congress Committee in Burma after its separation. The view which prevailed is said to be that in case Burma desires to continue the association with the Indian National Congress, it may be welcomed.—United Press.

## NATIONALISTS MEET CABINET MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, March 24. Mr. M. S. Aney, Pundit Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Motra, Mr. Surya Kumar Som, Dr. Banerjee, Leader and Members respectively of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly discussed the political situation with the Members of the Congress Working Committee at the Harijan Colony in the evening. It is understood that discussions related to the forthcoming election and prospects of co-ordination between the Congress and the Nationalists and the situation in the Punjab and Bengal in view of the feeling about the Communal Award.

## NO REVIVAL OF COMMUNAL ISSUE

NEW DELHI, March 24. "The Associated Press" understands that the Congress Working Committee has turned down the suggestion that any reference should be made to the Communal Award on the ground that Congress verdict had been already given and that it would not be wise to disturb the happy atmosphere in the country and destroy chances of mutual settlement.

## PLEA FOR CONSCIENCE CLAUSE

NEW DELHI, March 24. The Working Committee ressembled at half past nine to-night to discuss a few more outstanding items in connection with the preparation of official resolutions for the Congress.

It is learnt that the six Congress Nationalists who met Babu Rajendra Prasad in the evening suggested the desirability of introducing a conscience clause which would permit those Congressmen who held strong views against the communal award to vote against all matters relating to it that might come up in the Legislature under the New Constitution. The Congress Nationalists expressed the hope that the Working Committee of the Congress would give full consideration to their request.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Motra returns to Calcutta to-morrow. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya proceeds to Lahore before returning to Madras.—A.P.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL AND GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1.)  
ANTI-SOCIALIST DRIVE IN AUSTRIA  
Seventeen Party Men Sentenced For High Treason

## GERMANY SHOCKED

BERLIN, March 23. German official quarters are shocked by the report that M. Pandin has refused to consider counter-proposals, which is regarded as a contradiction of Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons.

Herr von Ribbentrop is flying to London to-day. The time of his departure is not stated, but he will possibly arrive in time to participate in the League Council meeting.—Reuter.

## THREE-POWER PACT

ROME, March 23. An agreement, which does not apply to sanctions against Germany in the event of the League decreeing them, is believed to be one of the terms embodied in the Pact between Italy, Austria and Hungary signed to-day.

It is also understood that the Pact also expresses determination to maintain the independence of Austria and invites adhesion by other Powers to the agreement, apparently with the intention of enabling Austria to collaborate more closely with Czechoslovakia.

The economic side of the proposals express determination of the three countries to increase trade relations of each other. The Pact will be published to-morrow.—Reuter.

# Finance Bill To Come Back To Assembly

## CERTIFICATION BY VICEROY

## Grigg Declines To Move Third Reading Of Measure

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The lobby correspondent of the "United Press" understands that the certified Finance Bill with the Viceroy's recommendation will probably come before the Assembly again to-morrow.

A message will be sent by the Governor-General asking the Assembly to pass the Bill as recommended by the Governor-General. This will include the restoration of salt duty and other amendments carried by the Assembly.

The Viceroy's Executive Council is expected to meet this evening to consider the situation and request the Governor-General to use his powers of certification and recommendation.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 24. Discussion on the Finance Bill was resumed to-day in the Legislative Assembly after the question hour Mr. F. E. James moved that book pattern and sample packets charges be as follows:—For weight not exceeding two and a half tolas, six pies; for weight exceeding two and a half but not exceeding five tolas or fraction of five tolas, six pies.

Mr. James said that this amendment was in the interest of small retail traders. He reminded Mr. Bewoor of his advertisement campaign that "trade follows mail". Surely Government did not help trade by enhancing rates by fifty per cent.

Mr. Sri Prakash supported the amendment. He said that even though the European Group did not help them regarding the postcard, he would return evil by good.

GOVT. CAN'T AFFORD IT.  
Mr. Bewoor explained that since 1937 charges for book pattern sample post remained stationary whereas charges in respect of all other articles increased after making a cut in the finances of fifty lakhs of rupees. In respect of postcard how could they make further cut? Government fully realised the advantage of the proposed reduction, but could not afford it.

Mr. Jinnah:—Will you accept a cut on postcard?

Mr. Bewoor:—I am not in a position to give any assurance whether it will be accepted or not.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Dr. Ziauddin supported the motion.

Sir Frank Noyce opposing said that the proposed reduction would cost Government Rs. 8 lakhs and after making reduction in respect of letters, Government could go no further.

The motion was rejected by 30 votes to 36. The Congress Nationalists and Independent Parties generally abstaining from voting.

POSTAGE FOR NEWSPAPERS.  
Sri Krishna Dutt Pathai next moved that quarter anna postage should carry registered newspapers weighing upto ten tolas instead of eight as now.

Mr. N. G. Ranga and Pandit Nilkantha Das supported the motion.

Mr. Bewoor opposing said the change would cost Government approximately Rs. 74,000, the rate being already the smallest compared with other countries and had not been increased since 1898.

The motion was passed by 64 votes to 41.

The Assembly passed Schedule One as amended.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissani next moved a lengthy amendment to the Second Schedule giving relief "to every individual of an undivided Hindu family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being registered as firm or company", but withdrew it after Sir James Grigg explained it would cost Government about Rs. 6 crores.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Bajoria moved the next amendment proposing abolition of the remaining surcharge on income-tax and super-tax.

Sir James Grigg replied that his arguments against the motion were the same as those previously stated. Moreover the motion would unbalance the budget very materially.

The motion was rejected.

Dr. Banerjee moved that the reduction in the surcharge proposed in the Bill should not be made. He said the motion was made with a view to helping the Government.

Sir James Grigg said he was

grateful to Dr. Banerjee for his kind assistance, but on the whole he preferred Government's own scheme of taxation and remission of taxes.

The motion was rejected.

Pandit Nilkantha Das' amendment opposing reduction of surcharge and super-tax was similarly rejected.

When all clauses had been disposed of, Sir James Grigg was asked by the President to move the third reading of the Finance Bill.

Sir James replied he did not wish to make the motion.

A Congress member shouted:—

"Why?"

Sir N. N. Sircar was heard to remark:—"He wants time to consider the situation."

#### SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Demands for supplementary grants were then taken up. Sir James Grigg moved for Rs. 45 lakhs being put to fund for buildings in the provinces of Sind and Orissa.

Mr. B. Das and Pandit Nilkantha Das moved a token cut drawing attention to the inadequacy of the grant.

Mr. Aney said that while sympathising with Orissa, they should keep in view the public criticism that the British Government had wasted money in setting up palatial secretariat buildings and they should avoid similar waste in Orissa.

Sir James Grigg replied that Sir Otto Niemeyer had examined this aspect of the question as also the question of subvention and the matter was "sub judice."

The cut was negatived and the grant was passed.

Sir James Grigg moved for a grant of Rs. 1 crore and 97 lakhs for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved an amendment opposing the whole grant. He said that by this amount Sir James Grigg wanted to cover possible loss in the provinces in 1935-36. How could he foresee the financial position of the provinces three years hence? Why should not the amount be spent in meeting the cuts passed by the Assembly or reduction of the National Debt?

Dr. Banerji opposing the amendment said that they blamed Government for lack of foresight and when Government did show foresight they were proposing to check their attempt. It was necessary to provide funds for the provinces during the first year or autonomy.

Sir Gopalji Jhangir objected to money raised from emergency taxes being set aside for a supposed deficit.

#### BEST WAY TO MEET SITUATION.

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate said that Parliament had placed on the Central Budget certain charges of which it was necessary to make some estimate. Looking at this burden and appraising it he came to the conclusion that it was something if he could help out one particular year with a non-recurring amount of Rs. 2 crores without imposing any new taxation or reimposing any taxation already taken off. This was the best way of meeting the position.

The amendment was rejected and the grant was passed.

Sir James Grigg next moved for a grant of Rs. 40,67,000 in respect of Baluchistan.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved a token cut and asked why the demand was made after it had already been spent? Why was as much as Rs. 11 lakhs spent on huts and Rs. 17 lakhs on sending European sufferers away? What was the amount of non-votable expenses that have been incurred.

After Prof. Ranga and Mr. Gadgil had also spoken the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.



## Coercion In Trade Can Bring No Goodwill

Prof. C. N. Vakil Points Out How Ottawa Pact Was Thrust On India And Benefits U. K.

In the course of his lecture delivered to the Rotary Club, Bombay, at the Green's Hotel on Tuesday, Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Department of Economics, Bombay University, said—

In recent discussions regarding the new constitution for India it has been frequently said that the development of goodwill is the best safeguard for British commerce in India. Practical businessmen would naturally apply this test to any arrangement for the development of the trade of a country. Goodwill should be spontaneous and voluntary; it ceases to be such if attempts are made to bring it about by coercion. The commercial safeguard in the new Constitution is in the nature of coercion, and therefore, is not calculated to foster goodwill even if it gives security to British trade, with the help of the political power vested in the representative of the Crown in India. It is perhaps the consciousness of this situation, that has led many businessmen and statesmen in both countries to take the view that the development of real goodwill between England and India is the best safeguard for British trade in India.

The Ottawa Trade Agreement has been the subject of keen controversy during recent years. It has aroused high feelings among both sides, and it is quite true to say that whatever else it may have done, it has not contributed to the development of that real goodwill in India for British goods which is desired on all hands.

The causes of the feeling of resentment against, and, therefore, of opposition to, the Ottawa Trade Agreement among the people of India in general, may be classified as under:—

Those due to the method of procedure adopted in making the Agreement.

Those due to want of reciprocity in the Agreement.

Those due to the threat given by the U.K. of penalising Indian goods in case the Agreement was not made.

### METHOD AND PROCEDURE.

The Agreement was made under peculiar circumstances. Adequate information regarding the nature of the Agreement to be made at Ottawa was not available in this country in 1932. Indian commercial opinion was not taken into confidence. When the details of the Agreement became known adequate time was not given to study the same. Attempts were made to rush the Agreement through the Assembly without that detailed consideration which such a departure in the commercial policy of India required. It was obvious that the Government of India were taking advantage of a weak and unrepresentative Assembly, at a time when the country was passing through a political crisis of an unusual character.

There was no investigation nor any discrimination of the kind that the Government of India insist upon, before they agree to give protection to any Indian industry. This naturally created the feeling that the Government of India were giving a protective market to British goods in India, on a large scale.

Though three years have elapsed since the Agreement was made, such an investigation has not been attempted. The two official reports on the Agreement frankly admit the inadequacy of the data. What has happened is that some of our trade has been diverted from non-Empire to Empire countries, without a net increase. The U. K. had already obtained an advantage in the Indian market by the currency policy imposed on this country in 1931, and the Agreement was an additional advantage which was being taken from India.

On the other hand, Indian commercial opinion naturally feels that instead of handing over India's bargaining power in the form of her capacity to absorb manufactured goods of different kinds to the U. K. without adequate return, India could successfully negotiate commercial treaties with advantage with other countries. This is not possible so long as the Agreement continues. The want of reciprocity is further brought to notice by the fact that in our dealings with Japan, we insist that she takes certain quantities of our raw cotton before she is allowed to send proportionate quantities of cotton piece-goods to us. In our dealings with the U.K. we welcome her cotton piece-goods at a preferential rate, and are satisfied with the propaganda that Lancashire may do for the increased use of Indian raw cotton in the U.K. The difference in treatment in both cases is obvious.

### THREAT OF PENALTY.

It is well known that by the legislation of 1932 the U.K. imposed certain duties on goods entering Britain, and offered to give special treatment to Empire goods, provided the Empire countries gave preference to British goods in their markets. At first sight this sounds like a mutual offer of advantages, but it was well known that it was not possible for the U.K. to carry out the threat in connection with India, though exaggerated fears were created in the minds of the Assembly and its Committee in 1932 regarding the disasters which might befall Indian trade if this threat was carried out. Enlightened opinion in India considered in 1932, and consider the same now, that it is not possible for the U.K. in her own interest to put such a threat into execution.

To summarise, from the point of view of India the feeling has grown that British trade has been pushed in this country under coercion and without reciprocity, and in fact India loses her bargaining power with other countries by the process. From the point of view of the U. K. certain advantages to British trade have been admitted, but these have been obtained at the cost of the goodwill of the people of this country, in a manner which is objectionable, and, therefore, cannot lead to permanent benefits. If the business community in either country feel the need for a commercial agreement on a footing of equality, and can come to terms on the basis of reciprocity, agreed upon freely without the pressure of political power, then alone an agreement is desirable, because in that case, goodwill would be maintained and the advantages would be permanent.

## INDIAN NATIONALISM AND MUSALMANS

(Continued from page 6.)

convicted of the necessity and propriety of substituting economic emancipation for religious or cultural consolidation, it would be in full accord with their policy to scrap the hateful "Award", for it would only then be possible to join all those forces in the country which will pursue the same plan.

## Disciplinary Action Against Jail Warders

Sixteen warders of Muzaffarpur District Jail have been placed under suspension for breach of discipline. It appears the warders erected a temple in the Jail compound contrary to rules. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Jail Superintendent, he took disciplinary action against the warders.—A. P.

## HELP MUST BE UPLIFTING

Social Service Is Not A Graft From West, Says Madame Wadia

The 'spiritual basis of social service' was the subject of a lecture delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Social Service League when Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri presided.

At the outset Madame Sophia congratulated the Social Service League for its completion of a quarter century's selfless labour. Not only congratulation but a true appreciation of its service was incumbent on all, she said.

NOT A GRAFT FROM WEST  
It was a misnomer to say that the institution of Social Service emanated from the West. An honest student of Indian history would find from historical evidence that social service formed a distinct function in India centuries before the Christian Era. The proclamations of Ashoka bore a standing testimony that not only men and women but also the animals were attended to those days. It was a most romantic study—the Ashoka's time; Banyan trees were planted, wells were dug and rest-houses built for the needy way-farer. Even an attempt was made to found an "order" or a band of workers in the cause of social service. Strong measures were taken in regard to the evils of prostitution and immorality. All this, three centuries before Christ!

The lecturer was of opinion that the ideal of social service as adopted from the West was not suited to the inheritors of spiritualism in the East. Something was lacking in it—the philosophical background. Whether it be of the West or the East, its essence was of the spirit. On India rested the duty of giving this spiritual message not only to its workers but to all humanity.

### HELP MUST BE UPLIFTING.

The education of man required more attention than mere external charity. Though the true aim of Social Service consisted in the alleviation of misery and suffering, particular attention should be bestowed in making the recipients of help, self-supporting, and more, in improving their inner character. Otherwise the help given in the shape of money spent would bring greater degradation of the recipient. The improvement of the slum of the evil of untouchability would automatically vanish as well as the exploitation of the poor by the rich and of the weaker by the stronger.

In the lecturer's opinion the Parel area as well as the Malabar Hill needed equal attention and in a way the rich should be pitied. When such an attention was paid, the differences in Trade Unions and Millowners' Association would vanish. Verily the ills of the world would disappear on a spiritual basis.

In conclusion, Madame Sophia appealed to Bombay to give active support to the institution which had put in a quarter century's Social Service.

The president of the evening assured the lecturer that the League would follow the high ideals held up by her in its pursuit of Social Service.

## Dr. Tagore Leaves For Delhi

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who has not been keeping good health for some time left Lahore tonight for Delhi by the Frontier Mail.

He was accompanied by his party—United Press.

The total income of Nawanganar State during the year ended March 1935, amounted to Rs. 1,60,74,373, showing an increase of Rs. 5,96,852 over the previous year's income of Rs. 94,77,520, an increase of approximately 70 per cent. This big increase was due mainly to the larger customs receipts which rose from Rs. 35,96,677 to Rs. 91,01,926.

Plague is reported to have broken out in a mild form in Panagar, a town in the suburb of Jubbulpur. The residents of the plague-stricken area have started to evacuate their homes, and pour into Jubbulpur in large numbers.

## BOMBAY TEAM BEATS NORTHERN INDIA

Win By 12 Runs In Second Semi Finals Of Ranji Trophy

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Bombay won the Inter-Provincial Cricket Champion, second semi-finals, beating Northern India by twelve runs.

SCORE:—Bombay 170 and 223.

Northern India 140 and 241.

The semi-final for Ranji Trophy between Bombay and Northern India had very thrilling finish today.

Punjab having lost five good wickets for 62 and having hardly any chances of victory made marvellous recovery and put themselves in position that for once Bombay shuddered.

Ramprakash, Munilal and Gulzar played great game and if Ramprakash had continued steady game and not taken to hit out with Gulzar, the scales might have been turned in their favour.

Bombay fielding was throughout good and frequent bowling changes did pay them in the end.

TOUGH FIGHT.

Overnight not out Munilal and Ramprakash resumed to bowling of over night bowlers Jamshedji and Wadkar. At 97 Jamshedji was relieved by Khot. The rate of scoring was very slow, it being a tough fight for runs. Jamshedji however after one over, and took over Wadkar from the other end. Ramprakash hit Khot for four crossing the first century of the pair scoring 20 runs to-day in 46 minutes. Munilal's was not a chanceless innings and at 34 he again gave a chance to Divekar in the slip but was not missed. The batsmen were scrupulously trying to avoid all risks and Munilal was less prone to take runs than Ramprakash. When, however, Munilal's score reached 49 he was very anxious to take one run to complete his 50 and almost endangered his life at the wicket when he wanted to snatch that run. Off Jamshedji and had Kadri at mid-on shot straight into wickets instead of throwing the ball in the hands of the wicket-keeper. Sure enough he would have been out.

Merchant came in place of Khot after he had bowled four overs. Munilal got his desired run off Jamshedji's fifty collected in 123 minutes. Till now the ball had only twice crossed the boundary line. Double-change was rung in Divekar and Baporia coming in place of Jamshedji and Merchant. Munilal had a third life when in the first ball off Baporia, Divekar who was placed very near the wicket missed himself rolling on the ground. Ramprakash thereafter opened out a little, collecting mainly through singles and twos with well placed shots. At 133 Patel relieved Divekar and bowled a fast one to Ramprakash. Hindlekar held the ball and made confident appeal which was not upheld by Magsood-ally. Vajifdar planned a trap very near the batsman to the bowling of Baporia and Munilal almost fell a victim and would be stunned but Hindlekar dropped the ball while Munilal with great alertness returned into the crease, though sustaining a sprain in the thigh. Immediately after, however, he was caught in the trap when he was held by Wadkar to square leg. Munilal scored 57 runs including five fours after staying at the crease for 153 minutes, the partnership carrying the score from 62 to 135.

RUNS COME FASTER.

Mohammad Gulzar partnered Ramprakash and despite constant bowling changes speeded up the pace of scoring which was a great relief to the spectators who were tired of watching, as one termed it, "tame" cricket devoid of any interest though scientifically good.

At 153 Vajifdar took over from Wadkar and was hit for three by Gulzar and to boundary by Ramprakash in consecutive balls.

At lunch the total stood at 161 for six wickets. On resumption after lunch Wadkar and Baporia were entrusted with the attack and Ramprakash and Gulzar continued to hit very restrained cricket. Both batsmen a little later began hitting out the bowler. Ramprakash registering 50 while the total stood at 182. Wadkar and Patel came in again but Ramprakash pulled the former to leg for four while Gulzar hit Patel on fine leg for three. The runs came faster Ramprakash exceeding Munilal's score. Jamshedji came in place of Wadkar but was treated with scant respect, Gulzar sending his full toss to ropes, registering 200 of the innings. Merchant was entrusted with new ball but Gulzar sent him also to off boundary with a forceful hit.

Vajifdar came to bowl from the other end and succeeded in keeping the runs down. In Merchant's next over Gulzar hit

straight for four followed by another to square leg. Gulzar was ultimately out l.b.w. to Vajifdar (218-7-46). At 222 Wadkar came in place of Merchant and had Ramprakash out l.b.w. for 63, the highest individual total of the match, the total being 224. Ramprakash collected his 63 in exactly 200 minutes.

Northern India had 30 runs to make for the win with two wickets in hand. Excitement ran high. Amir Hussain was also out l.b.w. to Wadkar and Mubarak joined Amir Elahi in the last wicket partnership with 17 runs to equalise, but five runs later, Mubarak was clean bowled by Vajifdar.

NORTHERN INDIA (2nd Innings)

Dr. Vishwanath c Kadri, b

Jamshedjee .. 21

Ashgar Latif, b Wadkar .. 15

Fida Hussain l.b.w. Wadkar .. 1

Qamardin c Merchant, b Jamshedjee .. 1

Eaqajilani c Merchant, b

Jamshedjee .. 0

Gulzar l.b.w. Vajifdar .. 46

Ramprakash l.b.w. Wadkar .. 63

Amir Elahi (not out) .. 10

Amir Hussain l.b.w. Wadkar .. 8

Mubarak l.b.w. Vajifdar .. 16

Extras .. 241

Total .. 241

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Merchant 11/5/22/0.

Vajifdar 13/4/30/2.

Divekar 6/1/14/0.

Wadkar 37/15/45/4.

Khot 4/0/0/0.

Baporia 9/1/26/1.

Patel 5/2/10/0.

Jamshedji 27/8/69/3.

TEMPLE ENTRY DAY FOR KERALA

TRIVANDRUM, March 24.

The programme for the Temple Entry campaign in Kerala was settled by the Special Temple Entry Committee of the Kerala Harijan Sevaka Sangha last evening.

The campaign to be started on April 5 will include the signing of 'Temple Entry Consent' pledges by the public and observance in Kerala of a "Temple Entry Day" on April 14, and a provincial Temple Entry Conference on April 26 or wherever Mr. G. D. Birla will be invited to preside.

A Temple Entry Bill will also be drafted for introduction in the Travancore Legislature and a special appeal will be issued to all Hindu organisations in Kerala to co-operate in Temple Entry programmes.

About 20,000 "Temple Entry Consent" pledge forms may be circulated for obtaining about 600,000 signatures.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

these groups co-operate together in the interests of national unity. Its achievements, while not spectacular, have been solid.

The India Centre has headquarters at 22, Narayan Dinkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, but it already has a Chapter with some fifty members in Calcutta and is in active correspondence with men of letters throughout India. A small journal, The Indian P. E. N., carries each month the message of Indian culture: unity to members and to the leading periodicals and newspapers of the country, as well as to all P. E. N. Centres throughout the world.

An additional activity to promote Indian cultural unification is one of which the Bombay public are the direct beneficiaries—the sponsoring of free lectures in English on the literature of different Indian vernaculars. A most interesting symposium on Kannada literature was arranged in December, to take advantage of the presence in Bombay of delegates to the Karnataka Sahitya Sammelan. At that P. E. N. meeting the President of the Sammelan and other distinguished Kannada writers addressed a very enthusiastic audience. Another meeting was devoted to Marathi literature, on which occasion Prof. M. D. Altekar, M. A. lectured and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. Dr. D. R. Prem lectured on the 14th of March on Hindi literature, with Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presiding.

Of another P. E. N. public meeting, the last of the season, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April, at 6-15 p. m. On that date Prof. N. A. Nadi, M. A., B.E.S., of Small College will speak on "Udu in Gujarat". The meeting will be held at the National Medical College in Lamington Road near Central Station and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside. Any of our readers can convince themselves by attending that lecture of the value of what the P. E. N. here is attempting. Its aims merit widespread co-operation and support.

## A Look Around The World

## PRELUDE TO INVASION OF AUSTRIA?

German Occupation Of Demilitarized Zone

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"If Germany recovers her full sovereignty over the demilitarized zone she achieves an enormous strategic advantage over France, because the Rhine forms an almost impenetrable defensive line in the rear of the German centre and right, while protecting the front of her left," declares the "Manchester Guardian."

"It thus favours the 'Epp Plan' for an advance, on Paris of the German centre and right through the Dutch province of Limburg, and through Belgium and Luxembourg."

France has no natural defence against such an invasion.

If Hitler secures the Gemilataz zone on both sides of the "Frontier," the French would be placed at a further disadvantage because their fortifications, the work of many years, would have to be destroyed and the French would for a long period ahead, have no defences at all against the Germans who, on their own side would have immensely strong natural defences.

GERMANY'S DOUBLE OBJECT.

"In short, Germany by re-occupying the Rhineland achieves the double aim of making herself invulnerable in the West and achieving her maximum offensive power in the West also. She thereby secures a free hand against the Eastern and Central European Powers, for France would have the greatest difficulty in coming to their help without inviting self-destruction."

It is significant that while proposing pacts of non-aggression with Germany's Eastern and Western neighbours Hitler makes no mention of Austria.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the re-occupation of the Rhineland is in its method

a precedent, and in its accomplishment a prelude to the invasion of Austria, all the more so as Italy is weakened by the African War, has been estranged from the Western Powers and can hardly be relied upon to co-operate in the defence of Austrian independence.

## HITLER'S "EMPTY" GESTURE

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"The military value of the demilitarized zone to France is considerable," writes Major-General A. C. Templer in "The Daily Telegraph," and this in spite of the fact that neither the Zone nor the River can be an effective barrier to German aeroplanes or mechanised forces."

So long as the Zone remained demilitarized, Germany was denied the use of her network of strategic railways in the Zone and in the Rhineland for the forward concentration of her armies. This meant that the first possible clashes between the two armies—French and German—would have occurred, in case of war, on the German territory.

This has always been the aim of the French General Staff.

Now, that the Zone is re-occupied, perhaps the most scientifically planned system of military railways in the world is once more in German hands.

The immense system of French Frontier fortifications constructed at a cost of some £35,000,000 runs close to the frontier and it is hardly to be expected that they should abandon it. The offer of Herr Hitler to France of a mutual demilitarized Zone is therefore an empty gesture for he must know full well that it is no longer possible on the French side.

## Promoting Friendly Relations Among Writers

WORK OF P. E. N. IN INDIA

The annual general meeting of the P. E. N. India Centre, was held on Monday evening, the 23rd inst. at the home of its founder, Madame Sophia Wadia, in Narayan Labhoikar Road, Malabar Hill, and was followed by an informal reception and a collation served in the garden. Some of the members attending brought other writers as guests, and the occasion represented a gathering of men and women of letters, including Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. V. K. Vaidya of Bhavnagar, Editor of "Manasi", Dr. D. R. Prem, and Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, N. K. Bhagwat, N. A. Nadi, M. D. Altekar, A. A. A. Fyze, R. Jamtunathan, R. B. Paymaster, Kanayala Vakil and K. K. Kulkarni, and numerous others.

Ewan Bahadur Jhaveri was elected to the chair. Greetings and messages were read from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, President of the India Centre, and from the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Raminanda Chatterjee, Editor of "The Modern Review", Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, whose appointment as the first Indian Professor at Oxford University was recently announced. Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Vice-President of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore, had also sent his greetings. The following were elected unanimously to serve as members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year, in addition to the ex-officio members of that body: Messrs. N. K. Bhagwat, S. A. Brelvi, A. A. A. Fyze, R. P. Masani and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri.

A proposal to institute a class of Life Members of the P. E. N. India Centre, was referred to the Managing Committee for consideration and report to a special meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment to the Rules.

Announcement was made at the meeting that Madame Sophia Wadia had been unanimously elected by the entire Managing Committee, from the President to each member, to represent the India Centre at the international P. E. N. Congress to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, next September.

THE P. E. N. IN INDIA

There are few people of culture who do not know about the International P. E. N. Club, of which the late John Glasworthy was President from its inception till his death, and whose second President is Mr. H. G. Wells. Many

however, do not realize the potent influence for peace and international good will that is wielded by this fraternal body of leading writers and journalists throughout the world. And fewer still, perhaps, are familiar with the activities of the P. E. N. India Centre, which for the last three years has been a quiet but not an insignificant factor in India's cultural development.

The India Centre was modestly launched in 1933 by Madame Sophia Wadia with the approval and co-operation of the International P. E. N. Headquarters. From the first, it attracted some of India's most distinguished authors and publicists. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, long a member of the London Centre, P. E. N., contented to serve as National President, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Raminanda Chatterjee and Sir S. Radhakrishnan have been Vice-Presidents from the first. This India Centre counts among its many members who could not attend the annual meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit of Allahabad.

Madame Sophia Wadia, who represented India at the International P. E. N. Congress at Barcelona last May, won laurels for the Motherland by her address, large excerpts from which were reprinted in the London P. E. N. News for November.

The International P. E. N. Club directs its efforts chiefly to the promoting of friendly relations among writers and editors and to defence of freedom of the pen. The India Centre adds to these objectives the attempt to spread information about and appreciation of the vernacular literatures, both within India and abroad. All of the principal vernaculars have their own literary groups, but the P. E. N. is endeavouring to draw

(Continued in Col. 8.)



## Infant Welfare Society's Record Of Activities

Lady Brabourne Pays Tribute For Crusade Against Child Mortality

"That the infant death rate should be less than one per cent in contrast to the high percentage for the general population is very remarkable and it ought to strengthen our determination to bring more and more children and mothers under the care of the Society's appropriate institutions," remarked Lady Brabourne, presiding over annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, on Tuesday evening at the Secretariat.

At the outset, the meeting, adopted the Annual Report, and audited statement of accounts. The meeting next elected Mrs. M. Blackwell, Mr. G. Wiles and Mr. Purushtam Harkisondas to be members of the Committee to the Society, a vote of thanks to the Honorary auditors, Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. was passed.

**LADY BRABOURNE'S APPEAL.** Lady Brabourne in the course of her presidential remarks said that the Annual Report was very interesting as it gave an outline of the whole scheme of Infant Welfare work in Bombay from the parental to the after-care stage. The whole of this work in Bombay city had now been co-ordinated under the control of the Society. For the Districts, a similar process had been initiated by the formation of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Public Health Council. The speaker said that she had drawn attention last year to the need of further development of mofussil activities and hoped that it would be remembered what a great field of work remained to be covered in the Districts and that work required funds.

Continuing Lady Brabourne said "Of the great value of this infant welfare work done in the city in saving the lives of children and improving their health, the mortality figures among the babies on the Society's registers are the best proof. We owe a great debt to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust who have built and equipped a Maternity Home for the use of their employees and of other persons in the Wadi Bunder neighbourhood and have also headed the list with a contribution of Rs. 7,000. I hope that this example will be followed by other large employers of labour, whether they are private persons or public bodies. I am certain that there is no better way of promoting better feeling between employers and the employed than to organise the supply of adequate medical attention to the wives and children of the latter."

**WORKERS AND DONORS.** Lady Brabourne then thanked Sir Dorab Tata Trust for their munificent donation, the Managing Committee, the Honorary

Secretary and the staff for the hard work done by them. In conclusion, Lady Brabourne, referred the impending retirement of Dr. T. Scorseby-Jackson, the Chairman of the Society and said that he had been a Chairman only for a short time. She was sorry that such an able man who had worked for the Society during the last so many years, should be leaving it now. She thanked him for the services that he had rendered to the Society.

Dr. Mangaldas Mehta, the Honorary Secretary also made feeling references to Dr. Scorseby-Jackson.

Dr. Scorseby-Jackson thanked Lady Brabourne and others for their kind words and said that he was sorry he had not enough time to do more for the Society. He hoped to keep in touch with the Society and its activities, though away in England.

With a vote of thanks to Lady Brabourne, the meeting terminated.

The Honorary Secretary, in the course of the Annual Report says: "The child welfare work was started by the Society in a very humble way in the year 1919 when two Centres were opened, one at Slesher Road and the other at Immamwada. Considerable progress has been made since then, and this particular activity has grown and developed to an extent that is most gratifying to the pioneers, who had so much prejudice to overcome in the early days of the movement."

The scope of the Society's work has developed considerably beyond the original conception of its promoters.

**ANTENATAL WORK.** The central feature of our Antenatal Work is the Antenatal Clinic which is conducted by the Society's Lady Doctors. This Clinic is held twice a week at each of the seven Centres of the Society. More and more attention is being given to this work and expectant mothers are allowed to present themselves for examination even on Baby Clinic Days. The popularity of these Clinics is steadily growing through the constant individual teaching of our Lady Doctors and Health Visitors, who are gradually spreading the importance of Antenatal care among the illiterate mothers. In the year 1935 a total of 39815 visits were paid to expectant mothers by our Health Visitors. The number of expectant mothers who took advantage of the facilities for medical examination and advice afforded by our Antenatal Clinics, showed an increase during 1935.

Separate Anti-Venereal Clinics have been established for expectant mothers suffering from

(Continued in Col. 3.)

## OUR READERS' VIEWS

### Traffic In Bombay

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In this "Urbs Prima in Indis," the pedestrians as well as car drivers complain of chronic road congestion. Attempts are made by the police to reduce traffic blocks by introducing gyratory or one-way traffic at certain crossings. But the public persist in ignoring the foot ways, and invade the drives way. They walk, not singly or in pairs, but three or four in line, they stop in the middle of the road to discuss, they bargain with the street hand cart hawkers on the road—and hold up traffic. The municipality contribute to this congestion by encouraging hawkers to sit on the foot paths and display their wares, or occupy the roads with their barrows, by allowing the foot-paths to remain in such bad state that the public prefer the known risks of walking along a well lit road to the lurking dangers of going along uneven, broken, dimly lit foot-paths, slippery with banana skins, strewn with road metal or rubbish, and pools of water. In the residential quarters, the pedestrian ever seeks the crown of the road to the delay and confusion of cars—to avoid the ever present danger of being covered with kitchen refuse from the neighbouring tenements.

On the foot-paths, the way of the pedestrian is impeded by telephone and electric junction boxes, letter boxes, refuse bins etc., which reduce the area available for traffic by at least three times the area they actually occupy. Is it too much to expect the various authorities interested in the city to combine and improve traffic as well as sanitary conditions by say:

(a) restricting hawkers to certain areas and streets where they would not be a nuisance to traffic, (b) prohibiting hawkers and hand cart petty sellers from displaying or selling their wares within a radius of about three furlongs of any market—public or private;

(c) maintaining the foot paths in a fit state for pedestrians, (d) reducing fixtures on the road curb and foot paths, by say, combining lamp posts with letter boxes dust bins, telephone junction boxes etc., sinking the hydrants below road level etc.

(e) prohibiting hawkers from sitting on the foot path or displaying their wares on the floor of the road, (f) prohibiting hawkers from molesting pedestrians on the foot paths and driving them to occupy the carriage way. A pedestrian in a hurry, whose footsteps are impeded by hawkers sitting on the foot path or hawkers displaying their wares on the floor of the path, and who has to dodge hydrants, or dust bins, is not likely to bless the administration.

(g) working out more traffic islands.—Yours, etc.

X. C.

### How Ottawa Pact Works

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Now that the Legislative Assembly will soon take up the debate on the Ottawa Agreement, which has been universally condemned by the Indian opinion, I

(Continued from Col. 2). Venereal Diseases, at Dadar, Wadi Bunder, Worli and DeLisle Road Centres, which are in charge of our lady doctors.

The number of women desiring to be confined in hospitals is steadily increasing, as they realise that their homes are not suitable places for the protection of themselves and their babies during labour and puerperium.

**HEALTH VISITORS' INSTITUTE.** A notable feature of the year's events was the opening of the Health Visitors' Institute, in the compound of the Nagpada-Neighbourhood House, by Her Excellency Lady Brabourne on 20th November 1935. The Chairman's outline of the future scope of the Institute was a specially noteworthy feature of his address. Yet another gone has been added to a structure which will be a beacon of faith and hope dedicated to the childhood and motherhood of India. Since the red letter day upon which the opening ceremony was performed the Institute is now in full working order. The candidates now in residence at the Health Visitors' Institute will be competent to take over charge of welfare work throughout the Presidency at the end of their training.

It has been possible to house this Institute in a separate building through the kindness of Dr. Clifford Manshardt who has placed the new building of the Institute at the disposal of the Society.

The Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust have very kindly given a generous donation of Rs. 25,000 and the N. M. Wadia Charities have contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000.

should like to draw the attention of our legislators to the kind of preference which Indian goods enjoy in Great Britain and the Dominions in return for the benefits they are entitled to in the Indian markets under the Agreement.

The following are two instances taken from the import of Indian chutneys and condiments:—

Preferential tariff to Indian condiments imported into Great Britain is not allowed unless the importer gets from the Indian manufacturer a certificate that the sugar used in the manufacture of such chutneys and condiments is of Empire origin. There are thousand and one things imported from Great Britain in this country in the manufacture of which sugar forms an important item, but I have never heard of our Customs authorities demanding any such certificate in order to classify the goods under general or preferential tariff! Why? That is a question a member of our Assembly may well put to the Government Benches.

New Zealand, of course, gets a preference in the Indian markets for its butter, jam, cheese and provisions in general but Indian condiments on import in New Zealand have to pay the general tariff, while perhaps the same import in bulk in Great Britain, bottled and re-exported to New Zealand enjoy preferential tariff!

What Great Britain and the Dominions deserve from us is not preference but strict retaliation as an act of justice. But it is hopeless to expect any thing of the kind from the Government which is after all "a subordinate branch of the British Government."—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

### Railway Rates And Budget Deficits

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Some of your correspondents have tried to explain the railway budgetary deficits as being due to ticketless travellers. Even though this may be one of the minor causes of the same, yet it is hardly convincing, due to the fact that most of such travellers consist of Sadhus, Fakirs, and penniless beggars. Ad if by legislative measures it be provided that such persons should be jailed, many of them will cease travelling and some will travel because they cannot find enough food outside the jails, with the result that the railway budget would hardly benefit by such legislation.

In my humble opinion, the railway rates policy has much to do with the deficits. In some cases the rates are prohibitive, so that the merchandise is carried through waterways or by lorries. It must be stated that much of the competition between railways and roads has been fostered by these suicidal rates policy. It also must be remembered that lorry delivers the goods at your door whereas the railway station is in some cases ten to fifteen miles away from the place of destination of the goods. There is no breakage in the lorry during transit, whereas by railway the merchandise is handled very roughly and a certain percentage is counted as necessary breakage.

One thing that should not escape mention is the anomalous position that the rates for particular commodities are classed by the Goods Agent or the Traffic Agent. I know instances when particular commodities had to be given up from being dealt with due to the prohibitive rates. Many times goods classed as 5th class were after much correspondence classed as 2nd class. In some cases the freight from Foreign countries is not so much as from Bombay to Rajputana. To say the least, such rates policy is suicidal.

In the end I may touch one vital point connected with the rates policy, that it is the policy of the Railway authorities to foster trade between port and port at the cost of internal trade, with a view to encourage import and discourage export. This being objected to, The Industrial Commission of 1918 recommended an equality of rates irrespective of origin and destination. But nothing has been done except the appointment of a Rates Advisory committee which is constitutionally and legally merely advisory.—Yours etc.

MANGALDAS, L. KAJI.

### Jain Saint's Fast

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The continued fast of a Jain Sadhu Shri Mishri Lalji before the bungalow of Sheth Vakil Lakhamji Nappoo, the president of the Jain Chamber Steanakvasi Conference, Bombay, has created a lot of sensation in the Jain community.

The reasons and circumstances under which he has been obliged to undergo this ordeal as he has already stated are:—

"To bring about the unity of different sects of the Jain Sadhu under one head i.e. in lieu of thirty-two different sects, which exists at present, there should be only one."

To attain this end Sadhu Shri Mishrilalji had been on fast twice, and recently a few months before when he was on fast, he was requested to discontinue the fasts under certain conditions. Accordingly Sadhu Shri Mishrilalji agreed to discontinue the fasts.

A long time has elapsed since then and none of those conditions is fulfilled. Under such circumstances Sadhu Shri Mishrilalji, who has devoted himself to the cause of Unity, has been obliged to undergo fasts again.

But even now he is quite eager to bring about an amicable and effective settlement of the matter. He is even ready to state that an impartial committee of the Jain leaders be appointed to investigate into the matter and bring about a scheme of propaganda to bring about unity. He is ready to abide by the decision of such an impartial committee.

The immission of unity, to which the Sadhu has devoted himself is of great importance to the community, and it is the duty of every Jain to do his utmost to bring about such a unity.—Yours, A. H. BALDOLA.

## ECHO OF MANDVI BYE-ELECTION

### Shamdasani's Petition Against Compensation Order

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, commenced the hearing of the application made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani challenging the order of Mr. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, awarding Rs. 500 as compensation to Mr. Alarakhia, the rival candidate, who came out successful in the Mandvi Municipal bye-election held last month.

The order of compensation was made by the judge while dismissing Mr. Shamdasani's petition challenging the validity of the election.

When Mr. Shamdasani first moved the High Court in this matter sometime ago, Mr. Justice Blackwell had granted a rule calling upon the two respondents, the Chief Judge and the Small Causes Court, to show cause why the order of compensation should not be set aside.

**MR. CHITRE'S AFFIDAVIT.** At Tuesday's hearing of the application, an affidavit by Mr. Chitre was put in, in which he explained his reasons for awarding compensation.

He stated that the application was misconceived so far as he was concerned. His reasons for holding that this was a fit case for the grant of costs by way of compensation had been recorded in his judgment. His grounds for considering that he had jurisdiction to make such an order were matters of law and were not, therefore, dealt with in this affidavit.

Mr. Chitre further stated that when Mr. Shamdasani's advocate applied for adjournment, Mr. Shamdasani was not present in Court. The application was not supported by any affidavit. The advocate stated that he had instructions only to apply for an adjournment and he had no further instructions. The advocate did not argue on the question of

costs, although he was given an opportunity to do so.

**SHAMDASANI'S REJOINDER.** In his rejoinder, Mr. Shamdasani denied Mr. Chitre's allegation that his application for adjournment was not supported by any affidavit.

Mr. Shamdasani stated that he presented his application at 11-15 a.m. on March 2 to the judicial clerk of the first respondent (Mr. Chitre) after solemnly affirming the same before the interpreter. Thereafter, the judicial clerk had sent the application to Mr. Chitre.

At 12 noon Mr. Shamdasani mentioned the matter in Court and the Chief Judge stated that judgment had been fixed at 3-30 p.m. that day, and he suggested that Mr. Shamdasani might make his application at that time. At 3-45 p.m. when the Court resumed work, Mr. Shamdasani's counsel moved the application.

**INVALID ORDER.**

Arguing his application in person, Mr. Shamdasani contended that the order of compensation was invalid, because it was made under section 35 A, of the Civil Procedure Code, which did not apply to such an election petition which was entirely governed by the provisions of the Municipal Act. The order was made without jurisdiction.

Mr. Shamdasani said that the Chief Judge's order awarding costs of Rs. 368 jointly to the two respondents in the election petition was valid under the Municipal Act. But the Chief Judge had passed one consolidated decree for Rs. 862. As this decree included the illegal award of compensation, it could not be executed.

**ADVOCATE GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.** Mr. Kenneth Kemp, the Advocate General, then argued on behalf of the respondents. He contended that the order was valid.

(Continued in column 5.)



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### Harijan Bank Opens Branch At Girgaum

The opening ceremony of the Branch Office of the Harijan Bank, Limited, was performed on Tuesday at Girgaum, by Mr. G. M. Dandekar, Superintendent of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

Letters of congratulations from Mr. Chuni Lal Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, and the Bank of Hindustan Ltd., were received.

The ship was built by Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne at an approximate cost of four lakhs of rupees. It has a gross tonnage of 408 and has a cruising speed of 14 1/2 knots and is intended to run between Bombay and Goa. It has been named after Sree Samarth Ramadas, the religious and spiritual teacher of Swati the great founder of the Maratha Empire.

While the steamer was doing its little cruise round the harbour, a new statue of Sree Samarth Ramadas, presented by Mr. Vaman Naik of Hyderabad was unveiled by Shree Shankaracharya (Dr. Kuratoti), who gave his blessings to the ship.

Mr. Tuljaparkar, the Chairman of the Company, said that it was a poor man's company, in that the price of a share was only one rupee. Sir Govindrao Pradhan urged the need for granting protection to India Coastal Traffic and requested the co-operation of the rival companies. The ship came to the Wharf at 8-0 p.m., after finishing its first cruise.

### Hindi Sahitya Vidyalaya

The Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Vidyalaya, Khopapur, P.O. Deidha, Dist. Gorakhpur (U.P.) writes:—

"The Hindi Sahitya Vidyalaya at Khopapur (District Gorakhpur) has been doing good work in Hindi 'prachar' for the last good many years. This year 72 students are preparing for Vishesh Yagrat, 30 for Visharad and 11 for Sahitya Ratan Examinations. From July 1936 Ayurveda medicine and industrial departments will also be opened in this school."

The founders of this institution have decided to admit 25 students (of both sexes) from non-Hindi knowing provinces with free, lodging and board.

I appeal to the leaders and the Hindi lovers of the Province concerned to encourage young men and women from their respective provinces to come and join this school in Gorakhpur (U. P.) district.

(Continued from column 7.)

tended that the Chief Judge was a "persona designata" when dealing with election petitions under the Municipal Act, and as soon as he had decided such a petition he became "functus officio". Mr. Shamdasani's present application against him was, therefore, misconceived.

Alluding to another point, counsel said that the Chief Judge's Decree was not executable on the grounds stated by Mr. Shamdasani and there was no reason for him to have any apprehension that the decree would be executed against him.

On the point of jurisdiction counsel said that the judge was competent to make the order of compensation.

Mr. Shamdasani then submitted his arguments in reply. He was still on his legs when the Court rose for the day.

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**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY**

## Remove Anomalies In Marriage Law

## Ex-Judge Patkar Traces Reform Movement And Pleads For Enforcing Monogamy

"One of the cogent reasons for celebrating the Anniversary of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 is its insistence on monogamy. It lays down as one of the essential conditions that neither party must, at the time of marriage, have a husband or wife living."

Another reason is the recognition of the rights of women by the provision made for divorce and the application of the Indian Divorce Act," observed Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-Judge, Bombay High Court, presiding over a public meeting, held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Sunday under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association.

**ERA OF PROGRESS.**  
The Special Marriage Act III of 1872, lay in the fact, that the Act inaugurated an era of considerable progress in the marriage reform among the communities in India in general and the Hindu community in particular.

Mr. Patkar traced the history of the legislation relating to marriage reform upto the present time and indicated the lines on which it had proceeded in the past, and the directions in which it should proceed in the future.

**OBJECT OF MEASURE.**  
After describing the efforts of Sir Henry Maine who drafted the Bill in 1868, and Sir James Stephens who had to recast the Bill twice in view of opposition from certain sections of the public, the speaker said that the object of the Act was to provide a form of marriage for persons who did not profess any one of the eight religions in India, namely, Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain, and to legalise certain marriages, the validity of which was doubtful.

Proceeding Mr. Patkar said:—

**ANOMALOUS POSITION.**  
"It is anomalous that the succession to the property of the person making a declaration that he is marrying under the provisions of the Act is governed by the Indian Succession Act, whereas the succession to the property of the person making a declaration of formal renunciation of the Hindu religion is governed by Hindu Law. In 1935 a bill has been introduced by Mr. Bhagvandas which aims at securing validity of marriages between different castes of the Hindus and seeks to provide that no marriage among Hindus shall be invalid by reason that the parties thereto do not belong to

the same caste, notwithstanding any custom or interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary.

**NO NEED FOR REGISTRATION.**

The bill does away with the necessity of registration and preserves the performance of the Hindu religious observances at the time of the marriage so as to invest it with the sacramental character. According to the interpretation of Hindu law in the Bombay Presidency, an Anuloma marriage i.e. a marriage of a man belonging to a higher Varṇa or caste with a woman belonging to the lower Varṇa is valid, but a Pratiloma marriage i.e. a marriage of a man belonging to a lower Varṇa or caste with a woman belonging to a higher Varṇa is invalid. The bill validates marriages between different castes of Hindus including Pratiloma and Anuloma marriages.

**ENFORCE MONOGAMY.**  
It is however necessary that there should be a provision enforcing strict monogamy. It is a matter of common knowledge that even educated men contract second marriages even though they have previously married wives and issue of such marriages. In order to avoid the provisions of the Special Marriage Act III of 1872, they seek change of religion, and become Sikhs and marry under the Anand form of marriage under Act VII of 1909. It is regrettable that a change of religion is resorted to or advocated as a matter of convenience, or to secure a temporal advantage.

**PROPERTY AND MARRIAGE.**  
Mr. B. G. Kher giving an account of the systems of marriages in ancient India, said that at present the "Gandharva" marriage had become a fashion all over the world. He hoped that the existing anomalies in the Special Marriage Act, would be remedied as time progressed.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, who presided over the later part of the deliberations, in his closing remarks deplored the attitude of several women's organisations towards this important institution of marriage. Many women's organisations were anxious to know more about the right of property of women, but few realised that the right of property was closely related to the form of marriage. He hoped that the celebration of the anniversary of the Special Marriage Act would be continued every year, to educate the public on the need for marriage reform.

## Our Karnatak Letter

## ENRAGED SPIRIT'S REVENGE?

## Whole Family Of Five Goes Mad

BELGAUM, March 22.  
A Muslim family at Chikkodi (Belgaum) is reported to be fairly on the path of destruction, reasons for which have proved mysterious. All the members of the family are reported to have gone one night to dig hidden treasures, the knowledge of which was brought to the owner of the family by his reading an old Urdu inscription. A boy getting down the pit to feel whether he could feel the treasure touching something soft there, screamed loudly for help. Five members are reported to have gone mad within a week after the incident happened. The eldest member of the family died shortly after the adventure was attempted. Village elders suspect that the trouble is caused by some enraged spirit.

Sit. Hanumantrao Kaulajgi Secretary A. I. S. A. has decided to camp at Kaladgi (Bijapur Dist.) a Khadi centre hence forward. He wants to see that the spinners and weavers of Khaddar will get remunerative wages, its prices remaining the same.

## COMPLAINT FALLS ON DEAF EARS?

Mr. Narayan Reddi, President Harijan Seva Sangh (Hyderabad) visited Koppal on 17th inst., in accordance with the request of Mr. Thakker Gen. Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangh Delhi. Mr. Reddi after seeing important persons of the place met the Collector to place before him the grievances of the Harijans of that place. It is, however, alleged that he did not get any satisfactory reply from the Collector. Mr. Reddi has taken up an extensive tour in that part of Nizam State to rouse public opinion in this connection.

## ALLEGED THREATS TO VILLAGERS

Sit. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Veerangada Patil, Narayanrao Joshi and other Congress leaders had an extensive election campaign tour in the Belgaum District last week. Very enthusiastic reception was accorded to the leaders by the ryots of all the villages.

A curious incident was experienced by the leaders at one Village Nagoor when however not a single person was found to be ready to attend the meeting called by the leaders. It was learnt that a Police Officer who had come to the village to report the affairs of the campaign had threatened the Villagers with punishment and fines if they attended the Congress meeting. The leaders succeeded at last in addressing a big meeting of the villagers and they also got assurance from the ryots for their full support to the Congress Candidates.

## SUGARCANE GROWERS' CONFERENCE

A conference of the Sugarcane growers in the fields down the canals of the Tungabhadra river was held at Hospet (Karwar Dist.) last week. The conference which represented several villagers and Co-opt. Societies passed a resolution recommending to the Government that Rs. 10,000 granted as a help to the cane-growers of that centre should be placed under the care of the representatives of the Conference. The conference also appointed a Committee of influential personalities to see the minister of Development in this connection.

## SATYAGRAHA AGAINST THEFT OF "PANJAS"

One section of the Muslims at Hubli have decided not to arrange 'Panja' ceremonies this year in the coming Mohoram Festivals as a protest against the theft of "panjas" (religious symbols) last year. The leaders of this section would only arrange Kirtanas in honour of the Prophet, and would try to maintain peace and order during the Mohoram Festivals.

Mr. Vithalrao Joshi a prominent Congress worker of Dharwar died on Friday morning. He took active part in Swadeshi Movement of 1908 and Home Rule League. In 1921 he also left Pledarship and joined the N. C. O.

## "SOCIAL SERVICE OF HIGH ORDER"

## Work Of Insurance Agent Praised

Glowing tributes were paid to Prof. H. L. Kaji, the retiring Chairman, when he was entertained by the Field Workers of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Prof. Kaji was the principal promoter of that co-operative venture, and was its Chairman till last year. Messrs. Kulkarni & Co. Chief Organisers of the Society, later gave a dinner in the Professor's honour.

Responding to the toast, Prof. Kaji observed that the much-maligned profession of the Insurance Agent was really one of the most glorious professions. The agent who even "coerced" a person to insure his life was doing the alleged "victim"—and Society at large—a distinct service. The co-operative principle extended life insurance to the millions, and constituted social service of a high order.

From the Insurance Office's point of view, he added, the agent was the goose that lays the golden egg. It would not, therefore, do to hurt his interests.

Prof. Kaji thanked the Field Workers of the Society for the co-operation they had extended to him; and said it was due to the confidence that all connected with the Society placed in him, that enabled him to lead the concern to its present position of stability and progress.

## CONGRESS WEEK CONFERENCES

LUCKNOW, March 23.  
Along with the crop of the conferences scheduled to be held in the Congress Week in Motinagar, an All-India Physical Culture Demonstration and Conference as well as a Kavi Sammelan (poets gathering) will also be held. The former is being organised by Prof. Raja Narsingh Rao of Andhra Desha and the latter by Pandit Girja Prasad Shukla.

Many prominent physical culturists like Vishnu Ghosh and Gobard Babu of Calcutta, Prof. Manik Rao of Baroda, Mr. Swamy of Bangalore have intimated their willingness to participate in the same. Gama, the world champion, may also participate in the aforesaid conference.—United Press.

## INJUSTICE TO LORRY OWNERS

## Increase In Taxation Resented

The Bombay heavy-lorry owners met at Sewri Cotton Depot on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Shamesherkhan. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bachu Sheth, Ramdas, Karik, Bacha, Kondvkar and others, condemning the increased taxation.

The speakers explained how the new taxation is excessive. The increase is three and half times. On the other hand the incomes have dwindled appreciably because of the business depression. There is a limit to the increase in the haulage rates because of the keen competition offered by the Port Trust Railway and the bullock carts. Under these conditions it is sheer injustice to increase the taxation and over and above introduce compulsory insurance.

**Memorial to Governor.**  
Considering all this the following resolution to send a memorial to the Governor of Bombay was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Lorry owners strongly resents the action of the Bombay Government in enhancing the tax on the motor lorries and further making it compulsory for each lorry owner to insure his lorry, as this is against the interests of the lorry owners and is bound to throw many of them out of business. This meeting therefore appoints the following committee to prepare and send a memorial to the Governor to exempt



Mr. D. P. Khaikhan has been elected President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the current year.

the heavy lorries of taxation and insurance. This meeting further resolves to carry on a strong agitation against this unjust taxation and compulsory insurance.

The president explained the need of an incessant struggle against such moves.



Indian School of Music celebrated its 10th Anniversary at Wilson College Hall on Saturday. Photo shows group of students with Sir Mahomed Yusuf (centre) who presided on the occasion.

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Indian News From London

# Graham's Vision Of Future Of Sind

## Looks To Sukkur Barrage To Keep Province Out Of Dole

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 14.  
(By Air Mail.)

Again, this week I have the melancholy duty of reporting the passing away of another Indian from the south of India who had made his mark in this country. Mr. K. V. L. Narasimham, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, died on Sunday afternoon at Richmond, Surrey, at the age of 55.

Mr. Narasimham came to this country sixteen years ago, with a brilliant career behind him in India. He was a successful lawyer in this country—and there are only a few Indian barristers-at-law here. He succumbed to an age-long complaint in the stomach from which he suffered more intensely during the last six months. A man with ready wit but always avoiding limelight, the late Mr. Narasimham was popular with only those who had the good fortune to come into contact with him.

His remains were cremated at Golden Green yesterday morning (Friday, March 13) in the presence of about hundred people, mostly relatives and personal friends from the profession to which he belonged. Mr. Parikh, the veteran Indian barrister, was there. So were Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. Polak, junior and Mr. Pathy, a lecturer at the School of Oriental Studies. The last rites were performed by Dr. Hari Prasad Eastri, who is conducting Hindu religious classes for the last five years.

Mr. Narasimham leaves behind a widow (who is in her hometown in Madras) and five children. The

eldest son, Mr. G. K. Kannepalli, is a practising solicitor in this country. The other four sons, Balaram, Narasimham, Krishna and Rajasingh are prosecuting their studies and Srimali Kesari has just taken her B.Sc. degree. She is now reading for the Teacher's diploma at the London University.

### PARTY TO GRAHAM

Dr. Hingorani, of Karachi, who recently decided to give up his general medical practice owing to the demands made on him at Harley Street, gave the friends of Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham an opportunity to meet them at a farewell party at the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane on Tuesday afternoon. Distinguished Indians and Englishmen, officials and non-officials, had accepted Dr. Hingorani's invitation. They included the Ministers for Austria, Norway, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Switzerland in this country. Others who accepted the invitation included the names of the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Roche, the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Halifax, the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Meston, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Sir Edward and Lady Maclean, Sir Harcourt Butler, Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman, Sir Ian and Lady Fraser, Sir Findlay Stewart, Sir James and Lady MacKenna, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sardar and Sardarini Mohan Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Polak, Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rao, Mr. R. S. Nehra, Dr.



The Thana District Women's Conference was held on Saturday at Palghar. Mrs. Girjabai Kelkar presided. Photo shows the girls singing welcome songs.

C. L. Katal, Dr. and Mrs. Kalra, Dr. and Mrs. Cohen, Dr. and Mrs. Rollins, Dr. and Mrs. Sarwal and Dr. E. Herzberg.

It appeared as if the weather-gods had also responded to Dr. Hingorani's request. It was an unusually warm day for March and the Hotel Staff had to meet with the situation by arranging to get in as much of fresh air and cool breeze as possible just to see that the guests did not perspire. Thus we spent a pleasant afternoon on what ought to have been a proverbial wintry day. Ices and cold drinks were in demand, as were fruit salads.

But the greatest salad that followed was the speech of Dr. Hingorani and the distinguished guest of the afternoon, Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor-designate of Sind.

Dr. Hingorani had the honour of welcoming the newly appointed Governor of the newly created province of Sind and he congratulated him for being the first governor of his (Dr. Hingorani's) province. "I am sure, I am voicing the opinion," Dr. Hingorani said, "of all of you when I take this opportunity of congratulating Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham."

Dr. Hingorani said that he was well fitted for the new post. He has a marvellous personality, a smiling face and a sociable nature. These qualities—very pleasant qualities—are in abundance in Lady Graham. I do not for a moment suggest that some trouble does not lie ahead of Sir Lancelot when he takes up the Governorship of Sind. But so great are his responsibilities that one cannot help feeling that he is making a great sacrifice in going out to India. He is making a tremendous sacrifice of his private ease in good old London. I think my province is very fortunate indeed in having such a governor to administer the country. In my opinion the Empire is giving its wisest statesmen to India and Sir Lancelot is one who will undoubtedly add to the pages of Indian history. About Sir Lady Graham, I need not say much. I am confident that she will not take long to make her popular personality felt in Sind. I am sure you will all join me in wishing Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham God-speed and best of luck in their new and heavy responsibilities in our country."

A SINDHI HIMSELF

Sir Lancelot took the opportunity of thanking Dr. Hingorani and those who had gathered there that afternoon for the congratulations they had showered on him. He was also grateful to them for the good-wishes that they had conveyed to him and Lady Graham personally. He was particularly grateful to Dr. Hingorani for being so good to arrange the function. "But," he added, "to be quite frank with you, all Sindhis are not like Dr. Hingorani. Their relations with the magistrates, the collectors and other officials and semi-officials leave much to be desired. Thus the lives of the collectors and these officials in Sind is not quite pleasant. However, those of the Bombay Civilians who have served Sind have always cultivated strong feeling for Sind, and they like to be called as Sindhi."

Sir Lancelot continued: "Sind is going to have a great future and the first thing that we need there is co-operation. We do not want merely the co-operation of Hindus and the Muslims but of the whole of Sind. We must get to work that magnificent barrage. I mean the Sukkur barrage. That is an asset, it has in it what we may describe as a real life project. It is really a prosperous project which will never keep Sind on the dole. For the moment, we start as a deficit province, but

our peculiar features of Sind make it necessary to have Sind as a separate province. I assure you it will be a very great encouragement to me and Lady Graham to recall so many friends in London and in India when we take over administration of Sind. I once again thank you all."

Dr. Hingorani's daughter—a girl who had returned from elementary school—offered a bouquet to Lady Graham.

### PAFER ON PORTS

Sir Charles Stuart-Williams, late chairman of Calcutta Port Trust, addressed the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts in London yesterday (Friday) when Sir Reginald Glancy, Member of the India Council, presided. In the course of the paper that he read on the development of Indian Ports, Sir Charles Stuart-Williams described the maintenance and improvement of the overseas trade of India as "intrinsically desirable."

Accepting the position that the policy to be adopted must be determined in any case by the interests of India herself, it seemed clear to Sir Charles that those interests would be served best, in the near future as in the past, by a policy recognising "the necessary interdependence of the great trading countries of the world." "A policy," he said, "which recognising the necessity of a large expenditure of capital, both to develop still further the natural resources of India and to improve the health and strength of her peoples, will to that end encourage her export trade, more particularly with the rest of the Empire. There, to an increasing extent she is most likely to find suitable markets for her produce."

At the same time, added Sir Charles, that policy should place no avoidable obstacle in the way of an import trade which would balance India's export trade and also meet the growing requirements of her peoples.

### LAST OF DR. RUXTON

Sentenced to death in the hush of Assize Court at Manchester yesterday (Friday) Dr. Buck Ruxton (whose full name is Bakhtyar Rustomji Ratanji Hakim), a Bombay Parsee, raised his arm in Indian fashion to salute the Judge. So has ended the longest murder trial of modern times in this country. It lasted 11 days—one day longer than either the Seddon or Armstrong trial—and set up a record in the number of words spoken, in the number of witnesses (over 100), and in the number of exhibits (215). The closing scene was without any emotional demonstration. Not a sound escaped from the crowded public galleries as Mr. Justice Singleton pronounced the sentence on a man who had been one of the most prosperous practitioners in Lancaster. The jury, after little more than hour's deliberation, found Dr. Ruxton guilty of the murder of his wife, Isabella. The convicted man's three children had known nothing of their father's trial and fate. They are in a home at Lancaster. When they have inquired about the parents they have been told that the parents and Mary (Miss Rogers), the maid, who has also been found murdered, alleged to have been committed by Dr. Ruxton, have gone on a long holiday. When they went to bed last evening they did not know that their father was under sentence of death. Their future upbringing has not been decided by the Corporation Committee responsible for their welfare. "We do not know what will happen to them," it was stated at the institution, "but if the secret of their parents is kept from them in the future as closely as it has been up to now, then they will never

know anything about the murder."

It is now revealed that Ruxton never married Isabella as his Parsee wife, Bai Motibai Hakim, still lives in Bombay. Dr. Ruxton is five years younger than Bai Motibai whom he married in 1925 in Bombay after his first visit to England. The Parsee wedding took place in a Bombay Fire Temple but Ruxton in November 1925 sailed for Europe to study surgery at British medical schools for a higher degree. At first he did not forget her completely. In March 1926, at the time of the Jamshed Navroji (Parsee New Year) he was in Paris. He lunched one day in the Hotel Petrograd, and went shopping in the Boulevard Haussmann, having made a note in Gujarati of New Year's presents to buy for his wife Motibai in India. He wrote: "Motibai India wasta jumper, blouse." Ruxton wrote once afterwards appealing to his father-in-law for a loan. The money was sent, and Motibai asked him at the same time to return home. She never heard from him again.

### ANTI-MINISTRY DAY IN KARACHI

KARACHI, March 23. A public meeting held last night at Khalkidina Hall in connection with the "Anti-Ministry Day" resolved that in view of the fact that the Government of India Act is a denial of India's inalienable right of self-determination and is reactionary and retrograde, the Lucknow Congress should decide to make the working of that constitution impossible. The meeting further opined that acceptance of ministerial office by Congressmen was undesirable and would prove disastrous to Congress and freedom.—A. P.

### Mahatma To Open

Hindi Literary Museum ALLAHABAD, March 23. A telegram from Babu Puroshotamdas Tandon to the Secretary of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan received here to-day states that to open the Hindi Literary Museum Gandhiji will arrive in Allahabad on 5th April.—A. P.

The five cricketers for the year, selected by Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, on performances in England, during 1935, are Bruce Mitchell (South Africa), the late H. B. Cameron (South Africa), B.K.T. Holmes (Surrey), Dennis Smith (Derbyshire), and A. W. Wellard (Somerset).

(Continued From Col. 7). ment of close connection between the Central and local Indian organisations and the London organisation.

(2) To co-operate with those literary organisations whose aims do not conflict with the basic aims of the Association.

(3) To produce and to translate literature of a progressive nature and of a high technical efficiency, to fight cultural reaction; and, in this way, to further the cause of Indian freedom and social regeneration.

(4) To protect the interests of authors; to help authors who require and deserve assistance for the publication of their works.

(5) To fight for the right of free expression of thought and opinion.

This manifesto has been signed in India by the following:—

Munshi Prem Chand, Editor, "Hans" Benares.

Mouvi Abdul Haq, Editor, "Urdu."

Dr. Abid Hussain, Jamia Millia, Delhi.

Munshi Daya Narain "Nigam", Editor, "Zamana" (Cawnpore).

Josh Mallhabadi (Delhi), Editor, "Kalam".

## PROGRESSIVE WRITERS ORGANISE

### All-India Conference To Be Held In Lucknow

It is proposed to hold a preliminary All-India Progressive Writers' Conference at Lucknow on April 10, 1936.

Already many prominent authors from all over India have joined the Association, and will be coming to Lucknow to participate in the Conference. The aims and objects of the Progressive Writers' movement are set forth in the draft manifesto of the Association, whose branches already exist in London, Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar, Aligarh, and Allahabad. It is hoped that very soon branches will come into existence in other parts of the country as well.

It is expected that Munshi Prem Chand, the celebrated Hindi and Urdu author, will preside over the Conference.

The organising secretary is very anxious to get into touch with all those interested in this movement and cordially invites them to the fact that this is a very new movement it has not been possible for him to send personal invitation, to many people whose names and addresses he does not know.

All enquiries in this connection should be addressed to him at 38, Canning Road, Allahabad.

### MANIFESTO OF PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Radical changes are taking place in Indian society. Fixed ideas and old beliefs, social and political institutions are being challenged. Out of the present turmoil and conflict a new society is arising.

The spirit of reaction, however, though moribund and doomed to ultimate decay, is still operative and is making desperate efforts to prolong itself.

It is the duty of Indian writers to give expression to the changes taking place in Indian life and to assist the spirit of progress in the country.

Indian literature, since the breakdown of classical culture, has had the fatal tendency to escape from the actualities of life. It has tried to find a refuge from reality in spiritualism or idealism.

The result has been that it has become anæmic in body and mind and produced a rigid formalism and a banal and perverse ideology. Witness the mystical, devotional obsession of our literature, its furtive and sentimental attitude towards sex, its emotional exhibitionism and its almost total lack of rationality.

It is the object of our association to rescue literature and other arts from the conservative classes in whose hands they have degenerated so long; to bring the arts into the closest touch with the people; and to make them the vital organs which will register the actualities of life, as well as lead us to the future we envisage.

While claiming to be the inheritors of the best traditions of Indian civilisation, we shall criticise the spirit of reaction in our country; and we shall foster through interpretative and creative work, (with both native and foreign sources), everything that will lead our country to the new life for which it is striving. We believe that the new literature of India must deal with the basic problems of our existence to-day—the problems of hunger and poverty, social backwardness and political subjection, so that it may help us to understand these problems, and through such understanding help us to act.

All that drags us down to passivity, inaction and unreason we reject as reactionary.

All that arouses in us the critical spirit, which makes us examine even the most cherished or the most powerful institutions in the light of reason, which helps us to act, to organise ourselves, to transform, we accept as progressive.

With the above aims in view, we adopt the following resolutions:—

(1) The establishment of organisations of writers to correspond to the various linguistic zones of India; the co-ordinations of these organisations by holding conferences, publishing of magazines, pamphlets, etc., the establishment

(Continued in Column 5)

### Safely Rely on

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.



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Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.



I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.—Writes Mrs. Anna Chandi M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

All seats except As. 4 seats CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE

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## AROUND THE COURTS

### Story Of Manmad Tragedy

**BOMBAY:** Tuesday. The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner on the body of Ananda Rama Kadnos, aged 25, a native of Kandalgaon, who was involved in an accident in a motor bus at Manmad on January 20 last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired subsequently.

The first witness to be examined was Mhatariji Dewji, uncle of the deceased. Witness asserted that he received information to the effect that the deceased had gone to Yeola and was returning to his village in a motor bus via Manmad, when the bus capsized, causing the deceased serious injuries.

Important evidence was furnished by Manohar Deshpande. Witness deposed that, on Jan. 20 he was waiting for a bus, when one arrived from Yeola bound for Manmad. Witness noticed the driver, Rajasingh Kaloosingh and added that there was only one passenger seated in the bus.

**Eye-Witness' Story.** Witness got into the bus and when the bus had proceeded 2-1/2 miles from Manmad, it suddenly skidded and went crashing down a slope on the side of the road. The driver made heroic attempts to turn to right, but of no avail. The vehicle tumbled down and rolled over three times. Both witness and the deceased were flung out, but the deceased unfortunately sustained fatal injuries.

Witness contended that at the time of fatality, the driver was perfectly sober and was driving at

**Bombay Tuesday.**

a speed of about 15 to 20 m.p.h. In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury held that "death was accidental due to the bus skidding and the condition of the road."

Baboo Dhondiba aged 20, was admitted yesterday to the G. T. Hospital where he was suspected to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He expired at 4 p.m.

At a preliminary identification before the City Coroner, Nana Dhondiba residing at Null Bazar, stated that the deceased was his brother and a hawker by trade.

Yesterday at 7 a.m. witness together with the deceased went to their stall when the deceased began complaining of a head-ache and returned home.

When witness returned home at noon, he found the deceased lying as if asleep. On closer inspection, he was found to be unconscious.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyst, hearing was adjourned till April 4.

The first raid under the new Gambling Act which empowers police officers to raid and arrest without a warrant, was effected at Bapty Road last night by the Nagpada Police.

The stable where the raid was made was fully barricaded by the alleged gamblers with victoria and horses. Besides all lights were put out and, it is alleged, gambling was carried on by dim light of the lamps.

The police however succeeded in arresting Kalu Imam and five others and seized cash, cards and other instruments of gaming.

The arrested persons were released on bail subsequently.

The following six persons were arrested in the raid:

Kaloo Imambux, Konaji Amtaji, Raji Jawa, Jagde Bache, Sali Sambo and Bhadas Singh.

The accused were offered bail for Rs. 15/ each but as they could not furnish it, were ordered to be remanded into Police custody by Mr. P. L. Thaker, President, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The Gaya District Depressed Classes Conference will be held on March 31, 1936, at Nawada under the presidency of Babu Jugjivan Ram, B.Sc., President of the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League.



Mr. Jamnadas Mehta performed the opening of the Homoeopathic Free dispensary at Matunga started by Dr. R. R. Thakkar on Sunday.

## WHAT TAX-PAYERS OWE TO J. P's.

### Governor's Tribute To Their Activities

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates held their annual banquet at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday night when H. E. the Governor was the guest of honour. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, the President of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association, in proposing the toast of the Governor spoke at length of the work done by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in eulogistic terms. Over one lakh of cases were disposed of, he said; in the honorary courts in 1935. "It can hardly be doubted that the relief to the stipendiary courts of such a mass of cases was beneficial. And no one can possibly dispute that it is in the interests of the community as a whole that the transgressors of Municipal laws can no longer defy the regulations with impunity, very often to the great detriment of public health."

**GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.** The Toast being drunk, the Governor in reply said:

"I have been greatly impressed by the large number of cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates. These have risen from 67,800 in 1930 to 1,04,600 in 1934, and it must be remembered that these would otherwise have had to be dealt with by stipendiary magistrates. The saving to the taxpayer resulting from these honorary labours is, therefore, a very considerable sum, and I think that both Government and the general public owe a great debt of gratitude to the members of your Society."

There are two points which your President has referred to on which I should like to make a few remarks. The proposal to empower a Police Officer to send any animal

in respect of which an offence under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act had been committed to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for treatment was not adopted because the Hospital authorities were unwilling to take in animals from the City as distinct from the suburbs, and the number from the latter did not seem sufficient to justify legislation. I am, however, inclined to doubt whether this number, which in 1934 was 1,219, though small in comparison with the total of 23,260 for the City and suburbs, is so negligible that some such action ought not to be taken to deal with it. If, therefore, you are disposed to examine the question on these terms, I can assure you that Government will go fully and sympathetically into the matter once more.

As regards the regulation of persons working as farriers, may I draw your attention to section 394 (1) (e) of the Municipal Act, which provides that no one may carry on the profession of farrier except in conformity with the terms and conditions of a licence to be granted by the Municipal Commissioner? I suggest, therefore, that you should bring the matter to that officer's notice and lay your suggestions before him. If bad and unskilled shoeing could be prevented, the number of cases should be materially reduced.

**TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL CASES.** It may interest you to hear that the temporary constitution of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates Courts at Mazagaon and Esplanade, for trial of Municipal cases mainly at the cost of the Municipality, has worked so well that it is now proposed to make those Courts permanent.

### JAIN ACHARYA CENTENARY

Successful Celebration In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, March 24.

Under the Presidency of Acharyashree Vijaya Vallabshree, the fourth and final day of the Jainacharya Atmaramjee birthday centenary celebrations passed off successfully. Various speakers dwelt on the life and mission of the revered saint. They espoused the need of unity amongst Jain communities and uplift of Jain culture to commemorate the occasion.

A resolution passed urging the Baroda Government to appoint an Ardhamagadhi lecturer in the Baroda College.

### PROHIBIT ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Humanitarian League's Appeal To Sangli Maharaja

(From A Correspondent.) ANAKAPALLE, March 24.

At a meeting of the members of the Andhra Provincial Humanitarian League Samajam, Anakapalle, (Ganjam Dt.) held to-day at Anakapalle it was resolved to request the Rajah Saheb of Sangli to prohibit animal sacrifice in the ensuing Yagna at Sangli and suggesting that Sathvic offerings may be substituted for the sacrifice.

### NIZAM RETURNS TO HIS CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent.) HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 24.

The Nizam with the retinue who had been to Delhi returned this evening from Aligarh. The political circles attach significance to the Nizam's recent visit to Delhi and his conversations with the Viceroy. Her Exalted Highness arrived this morning and also Prince Azamjaha with his Turkish consort.

### TYPIST'S DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH

Sari Catches Fire From Segree Flames

**BOMBAY,** Tuesday.

Rukmanibai Genoo aged 3, sustained fatal burns due to her sari coming in contact with a Segree, on Sunday last.

At the inquest held to-day by the City Coroner on the body of the deceased, Genoo Ganpat, a typist residing at Durgadevi, stated that the deceased was his daughter. At 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, the deceased along with two other children were in a room, in which there was a coal segree.

Shortly afterwards, witness saw the deceased rushing out enveloped in flames. Witness extinguished the flames and took her to the B. J. Hospital where she expired subsequently.

An open verdict of "death from burns accidentally sustained" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

### STAGGERING CASUALTY LIST

Sequel To Collapse Of Arched Roof

PATNA, March 24.

According to the "Indian Nation's" Forbesganj correspondent, an unconfirmed report says that 200 labourers have been killed and many injured as a result of the collapse of a 700 feet long arched roof of a hall under construction for a jute mill near Jigbani, Nepal. It is stated that the total number of workers engaged on the building was about 1,500.—A. P.

### Hyderabad Educational Conference

(From Our Correspondent.) HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 24.

Sir C. V. Raman it is learnt will preside over the Hyderabad State Peoples' Educational Conference to be held shortly.

## WORK OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

### Governor Pays Tribute And Sees Dawn Of New Day

"Your Society has been for long doing pioneer work, fighting popular prejudice, attacking public apathy, facing difficulties which must have daunted all but the steadfast few who have carried on," remarked Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, presiding over the ninth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held in the Town Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay, announced at the meeting that Mr. Chhotalal Jamnadas had promised to donate Rs. 5,000 for the Society, while Mr. Bhat was thanked by the Governor for his contribution of Rs. 20,000.

Lord Brabourne addressing the gathering said:

**DAWN OF NEW DAY.** From the Report before you, it seems that there is good ground for believing that your labours will be effective in a wider field; that in future you may count on a greater measure of public support and public interest to carry forward and extend your work; that, just as next year will begin a new era in Indian History, so also will there dawn a new day in the history of your Society and of all child welfare.

"I should like to mention the amazing rise in the number of cases of children remanded to the Home here. As your work has grown wider, as your helpers and workers have increased in numbers, so have the cases multiplied in which you have been able to render help in solving the problem of the child."

### MENTALLY AFFECTED CHILDREN

Last year's Report mentioned that the answer to the question of how to provide for mentally affected children had not been found. I regret that the position is still the same to-day. Your indefatigable Secretary has, however, been carrying on propaganda for the establishment of a special school for mentally affected children through the support of private charity and the Backward Class Officer is formulating a scheme for such a school which will shortly, I hope, be considered by my Government.

**SUB-COMMITTEES.** Various Sub-Committees have also been formed, chief of which the Appeal Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Lady Beaumont, the Women's Day Committee of which Mrs. D'Monte is in charge, an Entertainment Sub-Committee under the guidance of Mrs. Blackwell and a committee under the leadership of Lady Cowasji Jehangir which is arranging for a public meeting on April 2nd 1936 at which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside.

**WEEK CELEBRATIONS.** During the week of the celebrations from March 26th onwards, various courses for Nurses and Graduate Medical Women will be organized, and a dinner in connection with the Women's Medical Association will also be held. On April 5th and 6th, a fete will be held in the Hospital grounds and on the 8th the entertainment arranged by Mrs. Blackwell will be given in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Brabourne.

All those desirous of helping this excellent cause should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Cama Hospital, Jubilee Fund Committee Cama Hospital, or with the Honorary Treasurer, Miss R. H. Coyaji, 13 Hughes Road, Bombay.

continues her work with the same unswerving devotion, the same unswerving loyalty to the ideals of this Society; and year by year the debt to her of all of us who have child welfare at heart becomes greater.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I move that the Annual Report be adopted."

His Excellency the Governor announced at the meeting that Government have nominated the following to be members of the Committee of the Children's Aid Society:—

Mr. Bramble, M. L. C. Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Mrs. Leo Rodrigues, Mr. Taher, Abdul Rehman, and Mr. Ramchandra Bhat.

**NARIMAN'S ABSENCE.** Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay who was to have seconded the proposition was absent, being now in Delhi.

Mr. C. P. Bramble, the Chairman of the Society, in seconding the proposition said that the Mayor of Bombay was unfortunately absent from the city. As a matter of fact he had gone to Delhi. Mr. Nariman was a well-known public man, whose ability as a public speaker was great.

While the speaker did not think that there was anything to be said about the Report besides what the Governor had stated, he felt sure that if there was to be any adverse criticism, Mr. Nariman might have discovered it. He paid a tribute to the work of Mrs. Davis, the Secretary of the Society. The proposition was put to vote and carried.

The annual statement of accounts which was moved by the Sheriff of Bombay and seconded by Mr. R. P. Masani was adopted.

After the election of members to the Committee, Honorary auditors and Honorary Medical Advisor and after a vote of thanks to the Governor the meeting came to a close.

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PRESENTS—

QUEEN OF MUSIC

JADDANBAI

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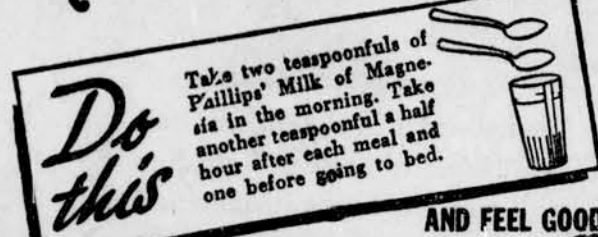
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AND FEEL GOOD AGAIN

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Phillips' Milk of Magnesia corrects this condition by neutralizing stomach acids. Tones up the intestinal tract. Aids digestion. Insures regular elimination and brings back vigorous well-being.

For economy buy the large size bottle

**PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA**

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## COMING

NEXT SATURDAY

from

28th. MARCH '36

Here is greater photo-play

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"BHARAT-ki-BETI"

Starring:

KUMAR

(Puran Bhakta)

Miss SARDAR AKHTAR

YASMIN,

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## A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE

AND REVENGE

Against the Elazing background of passions—

HATES!—LOVES!!

EASTERN ARTS PRODUCTIONS

Present

Dharma-ki-Devi

An intriguing story of a

Valiant Captain of the Sea

who for his Love and

honour fights to the last.

Directed by:—Sjt. H. BOSE

Story by:—Sjt. K. S. DARYANI

FROM 28th MARCH

COMING NEXT SATURDAY TO

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE



Our European Letter

# Germany Repudiates Locarno

## Urge For Colonies, A Development Of Great Significance

### Jap Cabinet: Hirota's Principles And Politics

(From Our Own Correspondent). PRAGUE, March 11. The political horizon in Europe at the moment is dominated by the declaration of the German Chancellor, Herr Hitler, four days back in the Reichstag. The declaration announced the repudiation of the Locarno Agreement. The significance of the step is enhanced by the implication that Germany does not recognize the obligation attached to the demilitarised Rhineland zone, any longer, in accordance with the new decision. As a matter of fact, as the Chancellor was making his proclamation in Berlin, German military formations some hours in advance had already moved to various places in the demilitarised zone.

**CONCERN IN FRANCE.** The issue of demilitarised zone is one seen with very close concern by France and to which much thought is devoted in Paris. The demilitarised Rhineland zone comprises the left bank of the Rhine and also a strip of land on the right bank. It contains such centres as Cologne, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Coblenz, the great armament city of Essen, and since last year, the Saar region. It is an area of enormous military significance. The arrangement of demilitarisation was regulated under the Treaty of Versailles, falling a more radical plan than the French General Staff originally had. With it was also combined a 15 year occupation of Rhineland as a guarantee of Germany keeping her obligations. Under Locarno, that came in 1925, the French agreed to an advance evacuation of the Rhineland and Germany gave the assent to observance of demilitarised zone. France seeing the issue essentially from the military side and with some hard experience well in mind, kept the view that the aim of demilitarisation is not to introduce a state of permanent in-

equality, but to reduce to an extent an inequality existing between a nation of 65 million and one of 40 million exposed to threat. Despite pessimism in certain important circles, France widely welcomed Locarno under the lead of Briand and Herriot, who emphasised, that the technical value of it was strengthened by its being seen as a freely concluded agreement. On the German side, the then Foreign Minister, Stresemann, in giving assent to it declared: "Locarno preserves the Rhineland for us and enables us to recuperate." Thoughts of putting a military restriction on Germany were not entirely absent in some circles. Locarno is now repudiated by Germany on the ground that it is incompatible with the Franco-Russian Pact. This view is vigorously denied in Paris. French politicians and papers state that the Franco-Russian Pact was drawn up first and its terms published on 2nd May 1935 and in his speech in the Reichstag on the 21st of May 1935 Hitler had affirmed Germany standing by Locarno. They refer to Germany not finding Locarno incompatible with the Franco-Polish Pact similar to the Russian Pact and to Flaminio's offer of readiness to have the question of compatibility settled by reference, to Hague Court. The opinion is strongly maintained that Germany has only made the Franco-Russian Pact an excuse.

**SARRAUT'S FIRM STAND.** About the new German move, an extremely serious view is taken in France. This is indicated in the French Cabinet meeting immediately after the declaration of Hitler and military authorities being instructed to take certain preliminary precautionary measures. Apart from the juridical aspect of the step, French concern is great, not only on account of the significance from se-



Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector, Bombay City and Suburban District, paid a visit on the 15th inst to the first Village Panchayat established in the suburban area. Photo shows Mr. Sorley in the centre of the group, with Mr. Y. R. Tawde, president of the Panchayat to his right and Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, president of the District Local Board, to his left.

curity point of view attached to the demilitarised zone, but also since non-observance of it by Germany is seen as considerably diminishing French position in relation to some of her allies. In a broadcast statement soon after Hitler's declaration, the French Premier, Sarraut, characterised Hitler's memorandum embodying his decision relating to Locarno and some proposals attached to it as "not acceptable." France, he stated, will not yield meekly to methods of coercion and the country will present a united front for a vigorous course. Comments of French press display considerable sharpness and on the whole much unanimity. Emphasis is laid to the value of bilateral agreements especially being well limited with adoption of easy attitude in regard to discarding of agreements. References are made to tightening internal situation leading Germany to seek achievement in the foreign sphere. Suggestions are thrown to France moving if necessary to raise the issue of sanctions at Geneva. In Germany itself with wide circles already feeling hardship bound with difficulty in supply of categories of food-stuffs and increase in prices of certain consumption goods, concern is not absent about prospects of developments calculated to intensify the economic rigour.

**TENSE SITUATION.** Comments of the European Press taken as a whole indicate the position as being tense and involved. The new German move is regarded as being due to considerations of Germany's military advance, the Italian position in the light of the Abyssinian war, and Britain's new extensive armament programme held as reflecting a not favourable attitude to the idea of collective security. And with misgiving about it, which finds expression as well in Baldwin's statement two days back in the House of Commons. Certain papers give prominence to the report of Russia recording readiness to stand by France in a protest action that she may institute. In any case, one result of the new German move is likely to be the development of Russia as a factor of greater significance in South-Eastern European affairs. Hitler in his last speech again asserted, in most sharp terms, keen antagonism to the Soviet Union. Germany for the while is seen as looking greatly to Britain to exercise a restrictive influence on France. An important Berlin daily that stands close to the German Foreign Office in a leading article in its yesterday's issue writes that Eden could win laurels of which even much older statesmen (the reference would seem to be to Sir Austen Chamberlain) may be envious. New developments are awaited with the closest of attention in different centres.

The colonial issue is to-day in Europe more closely projected to the front. The Abyssinian war no doubt is a rough manifestation of it. Recently from German side the colonial question has been increasingly pushed to the foreground. In his last Reichstag speech also, Hitler made pointed reference to Germany's need for more room and his expression of readiness to return to the League of Nations he combined with expectation of consideration being paid to German claim in regard to the colonial issue. The attention to colonial acquisition outside Europe is a new feature as far as many important Nazi leaders are concerned. The general arguments advanced are need of room, for settlement (though settlement in many instances where colonies exist is extremely limited), and markets. The latter, in fact, serves as a potential force. The attention given to armament development enhances this urge for markets. It is a significant reflection of the present state and system that in connection with the extension of trade, attention in various centres is led to be concentrated on the gaining or adding of colonies, instead of on a better division and development of wide markets along with colonial emancipation. Anyway,



The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening under the presidency of the Governor of Bombay. Lord and Lady Brabourne with members of the Executive Committee of the Society.

the urge for colonies is a development of great significance to various colonial States, also as it implies tendencies in the direction of a struggle.

**NEW JAPANESE CABINET.** Affairs in Japan at present are followed with greatly increased attention in Europe. Newspapers have just announced the formation of the new Cabinet in Tokyo. As a significant point, some papers mention, that the new Cabinet does not contain any very prominent member of the Minseito Party, although this Party gained a success at the last election. The Minseito Party is held as standing for a less activist course in foreign affairs than the Seijukai Party. The Prime Minister Hirota who also occupies in the new Cabinet the office of the Foreign Minister is a well-known figure in Japanese politics. Like Matsukata he is considered as being a keen believer in Japan having a "mission", this being associated with a keen policy for expansion of Japanese influence. Hirota is supposed as having touch with the "Black Dragon Society" of Toyama, a force that exerts for a pushful course. He is also considered as being a keen upholder of the line of "Asia for Asiatics" with an extension of Japan's hold and influence. Hirota is an advocate of the view that a course of advance can be carried only by military strength well supported by an able diplomatic activity with propaganda playing a good role in connection with the latter. In that remarkable book of his "Behind the Face of Japan" Upson Close furnishes various interesting details of Hirota's attitude to important issues. The line of a forward course in regard to Asia is held in favour by various important military circles in Japan. Many of them do not think so much in terms of a conflict with America basing this on the latter having no political interest in Asia and also think less of a big fight with Russia. Their attention to Russia is circumscribed by care to keep Russia away in the interest of plans in certain other directions. Lt.-Commander Tota Ishimaru in his book that has just come out "Japan Must Fight Britain" (Hurst and Blackett: London, 16sh.) writes: "I repeat that Russia would be of the greatest assistance in defeating England. There is a lot of irresponsible, dangerous, silly talk about war with her. Those who indulge in it are obsessed with a view of one part only of the question: they are too blind and too ignorant to see it as a whole." Incidentally the book is also interesting as reflective of the attention with which Indian affairs are followed in Japan.

### Madras S. P. C. A

MADRAS, March 23.

H. E. the Governor presided this evening at the annual meeting of the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held at the banquet hall at Government House. Lady Marjorie Erskine gave away the prizes and medals to winners of essay competitions held by the Society.—A. P.

### MAGISTRATE ROBBED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 23. Haji Amiruddin, a magistrate from Bhawalpur State, has reported to the police that a suit case containing gold ornaments worth over Rs. 6,000 and clothes have been missing since March 20, when he came to Delhi and stayed in a hotel.—A. P.

### Enhanced Tax On Motor Buses To Stay

MADRAS, March 23. In the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon Mr. Abdul Hammed Khan moved an adjournment to discuss the recent enhancement of the provincial tax on motor buses from Rs. 7-8-0 per seat to Rs. 8-12-0. The mover pointed out that a large class of people who were not in a position to bear the enhancement. The Chief Minister replying on the debate assured the House that he would examine the various points raised and if in actual working they found that the rates were heavy it would be open to the Government to modify the rates. The motion was rejected.—A. P.

### Silver Jubilee Scholarships For Punjab

In order to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George it has been decided to create from the next financial year special Jubilee Scholarships of the total maximum value of about Rs. 30,000, says a communication. They will include scholarships for girls, for study abroad, of the total value of Rs. 3,500, scholarships for boys, for industrial and technical training in Japan, of the value of Rs. 3,600 and scholarships for similar training within and outside the province, totalling Rs. 4,800.—A. P.

The Gymkhana races of Dacca which were temporarily suspended during the last two weeks owing to the small-pox epidemic in the town have now been altogether stopped for the whole season as there has been no improvement in the situation.

(Continued from Col. 7). one-sided and interested views would not be of much use so far as the interests of India were concerned.

Commander Stephen King-Hall said that there was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Puri had suggested. He however pointed out that they had to depend mostly upon such sources as were available in England, consisting generally of retired I.C.S. and other British Officers and that conditions were bound to improve with the establishment of an Indian and Provincial Chatham House organizations in India.—A. P.

## INDIAN CHATHAM HOUSE

### Stephen King-Hall Says There Is Good Scope For It In India

LAHORE, March 17. Commander Stephen King-Hall, who is visiting India in connection with the establishment of an Indian Institute of International Affairs, was the guest of honour at an "At Home" given in his honour by Mian Shah Nawaz Bar-at-Law and Begum Shah Nawaz at their residence on Monday afternoon (March 16). After tea, Commander Stephen King-Hall addressed the guests and gave a description of the nature and work of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, of which he was a member of the Council, and on whose staff he served for seven years.

Commander King-Hall explained that the Royal Institute was strictly scientific, unofficial and non-political body for the study of international political and economic problems. He told the story of the growth of the Institute, and explained the various methods by which the Institute collects, examines and distributes in the form of various publications information on every aspect of international life.

### MUST BE NON-POLITICAL

A lively discussion followed in the course of which Commander King-Hall answered a number of questions and made suggestions as to how the proposed Indian Institute might best overcome the various difficulties which would confront it in India. Among those who participated in the discussion were Mr. B. R. Puri, Bar-at-law, Pandit Nanak Chand, M. L. C., and Sir Feroz Khan Noon. Commander King-Hall who emphasised vital need of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, if it had to be successful, was to remain strictly non-political, whilst including all shades of

public opinion amongst its membership.

Begum Shah Nawaz thanked the guest of honour for having given them an opportunity of exchanging ideas. The Institute of International Affairs, she said, had done and was doing marvellous work. Indians were very much interested in international affairs, and she was confident that the Commander's efforts would be crowned with success in India.

### TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

Hon'ble Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Minister for Education, said that "the only well-organised political party in India was the Congress". He welcomed the idea of the formation of the neutral body like the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and he hoped that people of all communities would benefit by the privileges and facilities it afforded. It had a bright future in India.

### PURI'S COMPLAINT

Mr. B. R. Puri asked the speaker if he could give them some idea as to the methods they had hitherto been employing in collecting information on important questions, political and others connected with India. The information connected with Indian questions which is catered for the British public in England represented, he remarked, a one sided view which showed that the Chatham House and similar other organizations did not tap all the resources available for obtaining the necessary material representing all shades of opinions and views concerning India. That showed, said Mr. Puri, that the method of obtaining the necessary information was materially defective and unless some improved methods were employed, the present mode of working which brought into prominence only (Continued In Col. 5.)

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# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

### Absence Of Speculative Interest

#### GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

#### Steady Tone In Wheat But Other Commodities Dull

BOMBAY, March 24

On Tuesday cross rates ruled fairly steady.  
NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative interest. Operators await further developments from Washington.

#### BULLION VERY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled very steady

#### STEADY TONE IN WHEAT

Wheat maintained a steady tone. Other commodities were dull.

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless with little to interest speculators. Glitged Securities were quiet but steady with nothing important transpiring. Three and half was quoted at 297 1/2 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

#### COTTON

##### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

|                  | New York, March 24 |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Previous closing | 10.66              |
| To-day's opening | 10.64              |
| Difference       | -.02               |
| To-day's closing | 10.63              |
| Difference       | -.03               |

##### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

|                  | Liverpool, March 24 |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Previous closing | 5.80                |
| To-day's opening | 5.78                |
| Difference       | -.02                |
| To-day's closing | 5.80                |
| Difference       | nil.                |

##### BROADEN EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 196

##### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 24

Cotton was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative interest with traders awaiting further developments in Washington. Reports of the possibility of rains in the west also checked buying whilst the uncertainty with regard to the disposal of Government holdings hampered operations in view of that fact that the Smith plan is not likely to become law.

Trading in July began at 10.64 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool advices and liquidation coupled with some March selling by pool but selling was not heavy with the result that movements were slow with traders little disposed to enter the market.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.63 with a decline of 3 points.

##### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 24

The following were the opening ranges:

|                       | New York, March 24 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| May (11.04/11.03)     | 11.05/11.04        |
| July (10.70/10.69)    | 10.66/10.64        |
| October (10.22/10.21) | 10.20/10.20        |

##### LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

|                       | Liverpool, March 24 |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| American March (6.04) | 6.03                |
| American May (5.91)   | 5.91                |
| Egyptian March (5.89) | 5.91                |
| Egyptian May (5.89)   | 5.92                |

##### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 24

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 195-8. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 195-8 with New York futures about 3 points down. Broach July was quoted at Rs. 197-4.

##### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 24

Silver opened steady but quiet at Rs. 49/6, Rs. 49/5 and Rs. 49/3. The market was moderately active on scattered buying and less selling pressure, but there was nothing in the days news to stimulate buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/8, 49/7 and 49/6.

Gold opened steady but quiet at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/12 and 34/12/3. Trading was very quiet with prices moving in a very narrow range owing to the absence of any important movement in exchanges abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/3 and 34/12/6.

##### JUTE SHARES EASY

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, March 24

Jutes further eased off in sympathy with easier Hessian and Jute markets and lack of support. In coals only limited business was put through. Tea were dull with easier tendency. Miscellaneous revealed no special feature. Government securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent loan 1941 104/4 small lot, three and half per cent Government paper 97/4, three per cent new loan 1951/52 102/11, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/15, four per cent loan 1940/50 112 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 119/5 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 108/11

#### COMMODITIES

##### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 24  
Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 63 3/8 and July 74 1/4. The market was moderately active on scattered buying but business generally continued on a limited scale.

##### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 24  
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 63 1/8. Prices kept somewhat steady but outside interest was lacking with favourable weather reports from the southwest restraining speculative activity.

#### LONDON MARKETS

London, March 24  
The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:

##### METALS

Tin (2213 1/4 buyers 2213 3/4 sellers) 2212 1/2 buyers 2213 sellers. Quiet. Lead (216 11/16 sellers. No buyers. Barely steady) 216 1/2 buyers 216 5/8 sellers. Steady. Electrolytic Copper (240 1/4 to 240 3/4) 240 1/4 to 240 3/4. Glasgow Iron (274) 274

##### SILVER CABLES

London, March 24

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"Small business. Market quietly steady."

##### TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-4 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

##### JUTE

New Crop March April (219 1/2 sellers) 219 1/2 sellers

Dunlop March (223 1/2 sellers) 223 1/2

Lightning March (221 3/4 sellers) 221 3/4

##### HUBBEN

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 1/2

October December (7 3/4 paid and value) 7 3/4 paid and value

##### BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (284 7/8) 284 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2106 1/2) 2106 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 1/2) 2111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (2118 1/2) 2118 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/2) 2106 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (2114 1/2) 2114 1/2

##### INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0

Marks and Spencer Spills Share (24 7/8) 24 7/8

Hydro Electric (28) 28 1/8

Prinching Johnson (35-3) 35-3

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-9

Woolworth New Ford (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Realisation 1930 (291 1/2) 290 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (41-0) 40-6

University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3

Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0

Cable Wire (27 3/4) 27 3/4

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera A (29) 29

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (154-4) 154-4

P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0

Distillers (99-7 1/2) 99-7 1/2

Bred and Dryers (9-3) 9-3

Imperial Chemical (33-3) 32-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 62-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 50-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Western Limited Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (46 1/2) 50

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (2104 1/2) 2104 1/2

##### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Wheat May 4 6/6

Wheat September 4 7/0

Linseed May 4 6/6

Linseed September 4 7/9

The tone was steady.

##### WOOL SALES

Liverpool, March 24

There was brisk British and Continental competition in fairly good selection.

Greasy higher 0-8

Greasy lower 1-3 1/2

Scoured higher 0-11

Scoured lower 2-5

##### THUNDERSTORMS IN ASSAM

POONA, March 24

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Assam and a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, east Central Provinces and north Madras coast; Tenasserim, Shillong and Mergui reporting one inch each.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Assam and occur locally in Bengal, Orissa and at a few stations in Burma.—A. P.

##### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24/3/1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.01 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees. (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.1 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10.0)

##### OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 24/3/36.

At 8.7 a.m. local time 8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 80.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level

## Japanese Bonds Easier On Stock Exchange

### BRAZILIANS WEAK AND INTERNATIONALS IRREGULAR

#### General Offering In Dollars

### IMPROVED UNDERTONE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 24

Stock Exchange: Although extreme caution prevailed prices occasionally improved and early disposition of heaviness failed to materialise to any marked degree.

Among foreign issues Japanese were easier on reports of increased taxation in Japan and likewise Brazilians following political disturbances in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Internationals were irregular. U. S. Steels showing marked improvement.

Exchanges: Dollar was inclined to ease on general offering. Wall Street showed improved undertone. Rubbers favoured.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 297 1/2

#### PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, March 13, 297 1/4

Monday, March 16, 297 1/4

Tuesday, March 17, 297 1/2

Wednesday, March 18, 297 1/2

Thursday, March 19, 297 1/2

Friday, March 20, 297 1/2

Monday March 23, 297 1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 24

Markets were generally featureless owing to the lack of fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest. Industrials in general were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Internationals were inactive. Kafirs were rather firmer.

#### BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (284 7/8) 284 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2106 1/2) 2106 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 1/2) 2111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (2118 1/2) 2118 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/2) 2106 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (2114 1/2) 2114 1/2

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Hydro Electric (28) 28 1/8

Prinching Johnson (35-3) 35-3

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-9

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Realisation 1930 (291 1/2) 290 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (41-0) 40-6

University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3

Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0

Cable Wire (27 3/4) 27 3/4

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Inter Nickels (46 1/2) 50

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (2104 1/2) 2104 1/2

### SIND TO LOSE FIRST- RANK WICKET KEEPER

Abdul Aziz Accepts  
Jamnagar Service

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 23.

Sind will shortly lose its front rank wicket-keeper, Abdul Aziz who has definitely accepted a job in the Jamnagar State. He recently played for Sind at Oalcutta Test. He is leaving Karachi on Wednesday for Jamnagar whence he will proceed to New Zealand with the Jamnagar Cricket Team.

Aziz was hitherto a policeman attached to the C.I.D.

### VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Information has been received of the gutting of the whole village of Ravanji in Kathiawar by fire.

Despite vigorous efforts to put it out. No loss to human life is reported.—A.P.

would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments barometer subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

### INDIAN LOANS

London, March 24

3 per cent New Indian Loan (2100 1/2) 2100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (297 1/2) 297 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1930/55 (2116 3/4) 2116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1936/68 (2119 1/2) 2119 1/2







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J3

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936

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J4

## "Deprivation Of Liberty Worse Than Death"

**Bhulabhai Desai Condemns Keeping Person In  
Exile Without Trial**

In the Assembly on Monday, speaking on the adjournment motion on Mr. Subhas Bole, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, said, that the speeches of the Home Secretary and the Leader of the House meant that if Mr. Bole returned to the country, normal activities in which the country is to be prepared for a democratic constitution, are to be treated as crime.

Three issues arose. The foremost was that in the matter of civil liberties none should be kept in exile without being tried. If Government had evidence, let Mr. Bole be tried. The Government's answer to this was that people who were not police informers and who gave the information would find their lives in risk. Mr. Desai asked whether it was not better that these lives be risked than a person be deprived of his liberty and of doing service to his country because the deprivation of such opportunity was worse than death to such a high-souled person. (Opposition cheers).

**Misleading Statements**  
The second issue was Mr. Bole's own intentions. The statements read were misleading. Nevertheless, even granting that the history given was correct, would not that be the history of a hero in any country? No evidence given to-day would be admissible in the Law Courts except perhaps the letter of Krishandas and in no court of any conscience or commonsense would that single letter secure a conviction.

If a person made a seditious speech and was punished for it, was the offence to be recurring? Was all that evidence of Mr. Bole's immediate intention on his arrival in India? The Government always interpreted the speaker's letters, which he could know from the way they were re-gummed. They could have known from them that Mr. Bole wished to take proper share in the activities of the national Congress. Five years had been passed in exile and since 1931 there had not been an iota of evidence to show that Mr. Bole's intention was of the nature depicted. Mr. Hallett's speech showed that he considered that any movement to organise the masses of a country was a revolution. On the one hand Government said that the country was not ready for Self-Government because the masses were not awakened. On the other hand any movement to awaken them was dubbed as revolutionary. Mr. Desai claimed that no evidence of Mr. Bole's immediate intentions had been placed before the House such as to justify the Government's action. (Cheers).

**Ghuznavi's View**  
Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said: Everytime Mr. Bole was released he started stirring people. That was his answer to Mr. Desai as to what he would do after he was released. What struck the speaker was that Mr. Bole was repeatedly told, even last month, that he would not be allowed to come back. He was also told that as soon as the situation improved, he would be allowed to come. His brother Mr. Sarat Bose was told of this. The Bengal Government was examining every case carefully and they would allow Mr. Subhas Bose to come back when they were con-

vinced it was safe to do so. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi hoped Mr. Bole would stay in Europe for a few years more and come back a freeman.

**Knew Bole Personally**  
Mr. James said he knew Mr. Bole personally and from what he knew he gave the indication of the trend of mind which accepted the methods which were open to objection. He pointed out that Mr. Bole was released primarily on the grounds of health.

The methods which Mr. Bole espoused before were still dominant in his mind and felt nothing should be done at present which would undo all the work done so far for the inauguration of new state of things knowing fully well Mr. Bole's profession of faith in revolutionary movement and his antecedents.

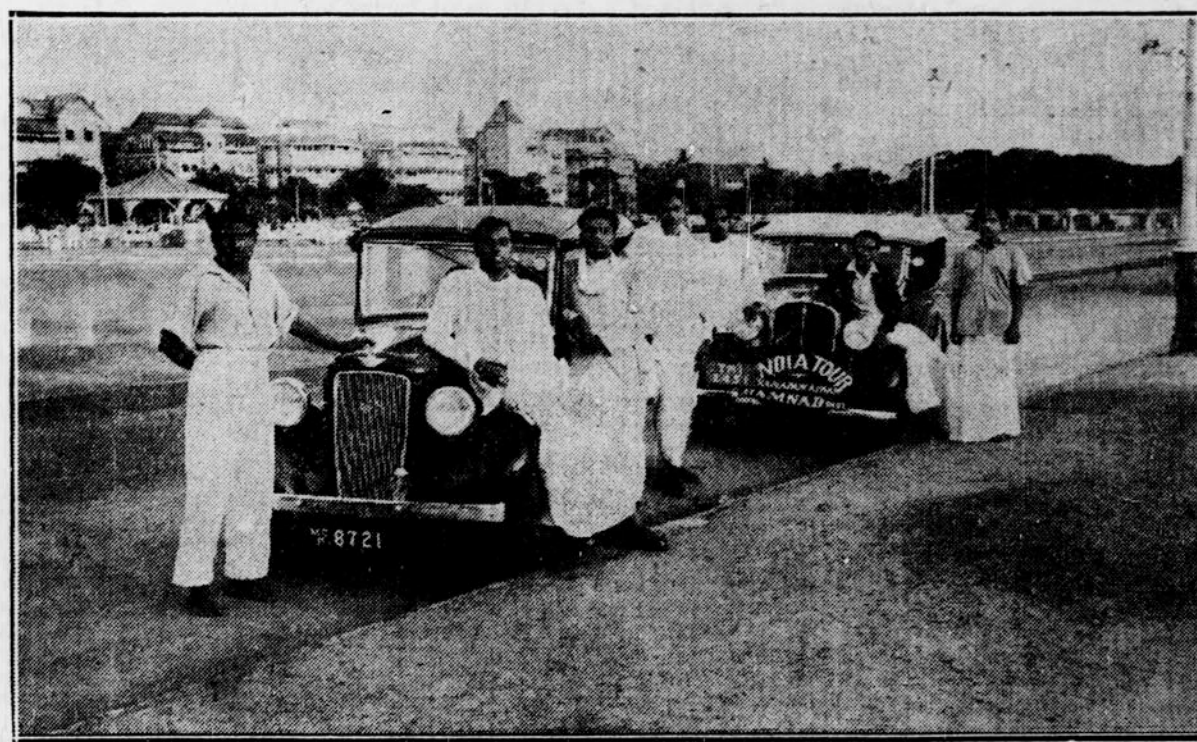
Sir Henry Craik, replying on the debate made it clear that Mr. Bole had throughout harboured hopes of a revolution, not a peaceful revolution indicating changes of ideas but a violent revolution brought about by mass rising. During his stay in Europe Mr. Bole had written a book entitled "The Struggle in India" which the Government had to ban. This book was published as recently as 1935. The speaker had personally read the book in which the writer had time after time regretted the limitation imposed by Mr. Gandhi's creed of non-violence which led the failure of Civil Disobedience. (Voice: Quote passages and prove it).

Mr. Bole promoted another revolutionary organisation in 1932 namely Samayavadi Sangha and during the search of a house in Bombay in December letters written in Mr. Bole's own handwriting had been found, the photographic reproduction of which the Home Member had and showed to the House.

In these letters Mr. Bole had regretted the limitation of the Congress movement due to non-violence and non-interference with vested interests. Mr. Bole had regretted that the Congress had not attempted armed struggle but attempted only to paralyse the civil administration and that had remained unimpaired how was Swaraj to be attained.

**Guerilla Warfare**  
Mr. Bole had also indicated that they must indulge in British method of guerilla warfare, keep armed forces engaged and paralyse law courts and collection of taxes. He had suggested that Congress should be run by left-wing men with socialist programme and military plan of action. The Samayavadi Sangha movement of which Mr. Bole was the promoter later on converted its name into Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.

When Mr. Bole was in Vienna a pamphlet was intercepted with the address on cover written in Mr. Bole's own handwriting. It regretted that no attempt had been made to win over the Indian army and police, that the nationalist movement would only succeed if the revenue collection was prevented and help from other quarters of financial or military kind did reach Government in time of distress. This, the Home Member



A group of Congress workers from Tamil Nadu who have arrived in Bombay "en route" to Lucknow to attend the Congress sessions. They are doing the whole journey on cars.

said, clearly meant cutting off communication.

It further stated that Government was to be deprived of its powers by force of arms. The Home Member asked Mr. Desai whether this was what the latter had called ordinary method whereby the country is to be prepared for a democratic constitution. The Home Member claimed that the Government of India, in fact any Government, would be acting in criminal folly if they allowed a man of Mr. Bole's intellect and organising capacity to have liberty to put these ideas into execution.

Mr. Bole had prepared a presidential address for the third Indian Political Conference in London. He was not allowed to deliver the speech but a written speech was couched in very similar phraseology as that quoted above from Mr. Bole's letters and pamphlets, though in some parts the language used was more restrained. Mr. Bole had pleaded in that speech for a much more vigorous struggle in the near future.

### "Definite Terrorist Connections"

Concluding, the Home Member said, "I have said enough to show that this man had a definite terrorist connection and that he had, to the best of our belief, a definite idea of violent revolution and the executive would be failing in its duty if it allowed such a man freedom to carry out those ideas in India" (applause).

When Sir Henry Craik had concluded there were cries for close of the debate. The President put the motion to the House, which divided, some Independents, including the Leader of the Party, remaining neutral. The motion was carried by 65 votes to 56. Pandit Nilakantadas' motion that the House do now adjourn was then put to the vote and carried by 62 votes to 59.—A. P.

### ACTIVITIES OF POSTAL DEPT.

800 New P. O.'s To Be  
Opened In India

NEW DELHI, March 24.  
The Legislative Assembly met to-day and for the first time during this session, it had only 16 questions on the order paper,

showing that pressure on the time of the House will in this respect be now less. Sir Frank Moyce laid on the table a statement showing that 213 post offices were opened in rural areas between April 1935 and end of January 1936. B. O. 14, Central Circle 38, Bombay 22, Burma 9, Bengal and Assam 18, Punjab and N. W. F. P. 39, United Provinces 16, Sind and Baluchistan 13, and Madras 44 post offices.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah replying to Mr. Azhar Ali said the Railway Board are discussing with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation the principles to be followed for selection of staff for d's charge in connection with future retrenchments. The proposals will be submitted by agents of State-managed railways after the principles have been settled.

Sir Frank Moyce replying to another question said: "With two lakhs set aside in 1936-37 budget, for the opening of new post offices during the next year, more than 800 post offices will be opened in provinces."

The president announced notice had been received of a motion of adjournment for failure of Government to provide an opportunity for the house to express its views on Sir Otto Niemeyer's proposals before a decision was taken on it.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed the motion on the ground that this could be done only by holding a special session as the report would be presented to the Secretary of State at the end of next month and final decision taken before house reassembled at Simla. He however promised to convey to the Secretary of State the desire of the Assembly to express its opinion on the report before ordering council is passed on it. Mr. Satyamurti satisfied with assurance did not move the motion.—A. P.

### SARDAR PATEL HAS HIGH FEVER

NEW DELHI, March 23.  
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is suffering from influenza and had 104.5 degrees temperature this evening. Doctors are attending on him.—A. P.

### DELEGATES FROM MIDNAPORE

Subhas Bole Among 7 Nominated By President

NEW DELHI, March 23.  
Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the press:

"In virtue of power given to me by the Working Committee to nominate delegates and Members of the All-India Congress Committee to represent the District of Midnapore where the Congress organisation is still under ban, I nominate the following gentlemen:—

"Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mohimchandra Das Kumar, D. L. Khan, Pramadnath Banerjee of Contal, Ram Sunder Singh, Manmathanath Das and Lalit Mohan Sinha.

"It will be noticed in the above list I have included the first named two gentlemen who are not residents of Midnapore. I included Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for obvious reason and I nominated Mr. Mohimchandra Das of Chittagong where Congress work has become difficult, if not impossible, and I think it desirable that that district should not go unrepresented. Another gentleman of Chittagong should be elected as a delegate of members of Dacca in combination with those of Chittagong to enable that District to get adequate representation. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be a member of the All-India Congress Committee on behalf of Midnapore.

"Record my appreciation of work of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and scrutineers and hope the rest of work would be completed in time for the next Congress. I hope this decision will give satisfaction to Congressmen and Congresswomen of Bengal and I trust the election would be conducted with fairness and completed in time."—A. P.

### Punjab Council

LAHORE, March 23.  
By 27 votes to 21, the Punjab Legislative Council to-day rejected Chaudhri Afzal Haq's cut motion urging on the Government the necessity of separating the judicial and executive functions.—A. P.

### COCHIN PRESS ORDINANCE

Members Stage Walk Out  
As Protest

ERANAKULAM, March 24.  
Considerable sensation was caused in the Cochin Legislative Council to-day when 16 members walked out in protest against the promulgation of the newspapers regulation as an emergency measure by means of proclamation. The proceedings, however, were not interrupted.

A motion, tabled earlier, to adjourn the business of the House for the day was disallowed by the President as he considered it dilatory and as a part of obstructive tactics.—A. P.

### PEACE MOVES IN AMRITSAR

Coalition Of Hindus, Muslims  
And Sikhs  
Suggested

(From Our Correspondent).  
AMRITSAR, March 24.  
Significance is attached to Sir Sikander Hayat's visit to Lahore on March 30. He is stated to have been invited by his Muslim friends and colleagues to explore avenues for forming a coalition party with Hindus and Sikhs.

Sir Fazl Hussain, as a counter-move, is reported to be willing to offer the Chief Ministership of the Punjab to a non-Muslim if a capable individual is forthcoming. This offer is however viewed with misgivings and doubts by Hindu and Sikh leaders and is dismissed by some as a trick to silence Hindu opposition to the Nawab of Chhatari's ministerial propaganda in the United Provinces.

Sir Fazl's recent talks with Congress leaders are believed to be of an informal character.

### SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 24.  
A serious motor accident occurred on the Allahabad-Benares road last night. Resulting in the death of the chauffeur and serious injuries to Mr. Robinson, resident Engineer U. P. Electric Supply Company Allahabad.

### Bearer Killed

While returning from Benares after a shoot Mr. P. Robinson met with the accident when his car crashed into a tree while trying to avoid a pit in the road. His bearer and not his chauffeur was killed instantaneously. The chauffeur injured his thigh, and Mr. Robinson who was driving the car was seriously injured and was brought to the Civil Hospital at Allahabad where he is lying unconscious. The condition of Mr. Robinson is reported to be very low.—A. P.

### Robinson Dies In Hospital

ALLAHABAD, March 24.  
Mr. P. Robinson who was involved in a motor accident, died in the Civil Hospital this evening.—A. P.

### Scrap C. P. B. And Wreck "Reforms"

SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS

Functional Representation  
To Workers And Peasants  
Recommended

BOMBAY, March 23.  
The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party is meeting at Lucknow on April 6th and the following days when Party's stand in the Subjects Committee and the open session will be finally decided.

Meanwhile the Committee has tabled a number of resolutions to be moved at the Subjects Committee.

The first resolution recalls the Bombay Congress decision to reject the new constitution and calls on the Lucknow Congress to adopt such measures as will make the working of the new Constitution impossible.

The second resolution calls upon the Working Committee to arrange for the nomination and election of only such Congressmen to Provincial Legislatures as would fight for Complete Independence oppose Congress acceptance of ministry in the provinces where the Congress has a majority, work to create deadlocks leading to the suspension of the constitution and use the Legislatures as platforms to voice the grievances and demands of the masses.

The third resolution urges the Congress to adopt a socialist programme as defined by the party from time to time.

**Abolish Parliamentary Board**  
The fourth resolution demands the abolition of the Congress Parliamentary Board, whose work should be taken up by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

The fifth resolution urges the Congress to make the organisation of workers and peasants as the main item of its constructive programme during the coming year.

The sixth resolution urges the modification of the Congress constitution so as to bring about a closer association between the Congress and the working classes.

The seventh resolution pleads for the amplification of the Karachi fundamental rights resolution so as to include the following clauses among others (1) complete independence to mean severance from the British Empire (2) all power to be vested in the producing masses (3) nationalisation of all key and large scale industries and (4) cancellation of all debts owing by peasants and workers.

The eighth resolution opposes India's participation in future war. The ninth resolution condemns Italian aggression in Abyssinia and expresses sympathy with Abyssinia.

The tenth resolution urges the setting up of foreign propaganda agencies to inform the foreign public about India's struggle for freedom.

The party also suggests several amendments to the Congress constitution so as to make it more liberal.—A. P.

### AMENDMENT OF MR. JAMES REJECTED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.  
The Legislative Assembly rejected by 36 votes to 30 Mr. F. E. James's amendment that for book pattern and sample packets the following should be the postal charges: for weight not exceeding two and half tola, six p's; exceeding two and a half but not exceeding five tolas nine p's, and every additional five tolas six p's.—A. P.

### NO CIVIC ADDRESS TO TAGORE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 23.  
Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, a member of the Delhi Municipality informs that the president of the Municipality has disallowed the consideration by the Committee a resolution for presenting an address of Welcome to Poet Tagore on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Delhi.

"It is understood that the president has been asked by several members to reconsider his decision."—A. P.

## EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

"The Black Abbot"

